

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Paris,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

No. 31.550

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Softens Position on Syria

*State Department Aide Cites 'Helpful' Role in Lebanon*

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has told congressional subcommittee that Syria is playing a "helpful" role in restoring stability in Lebanon.

He said that stemmed from a decision by Damascus "to shift course" and be more cooperative.

The praise for Syria's actions on Wednesday seemed to surprise some members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. They sharply questioned the witness, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, about the apparent switch.

President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other government officials have repeatedly blamed Syria in the past or trouble in the Middle East, for blocking progress toward a Leba-

nese accord, and for involvement in terrorist actions against the United States, including the bombing in Lebanon that killed 241 U.S. servicemen last October.

In a general review of the Middle East situation, Mr. Murphy said that the new Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rashed Karame had had some success in restoring order and in "addressing the many problems before it."

"We believe that Syria has been one of the helpful players in these recent developments," he said. "We also believe that Lebanon needs peaceful, cooperative relations with both Syria and Israel. No lasting solution is possible which fails to take into account the interests of both of these important neighbors."

At another point, Mr. Murphy said that "Syria should definitely be involved" in any future U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

## Norway Charges Libya Killed Sailor, Held Ship

By Per Egil Hegge

International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The Norwegian police alleged Thursday that Libyan authorities killed a Norwegian sailor during questioning in May and then tried to make his death look like suicide.

In a report to the Foreign Ministry, the police said the Libyan government kept both the ship and crew in Tripoli harbor for more than two months, allowing it to leave on July 21 after receiving payment of 2.2 million Norwegian kroner (\$270,000). This was a fine for its suicide under Libyan law.

"We are horrified, and, in the strongest terms possible, we condemn what has happened," said Norway's deputy foreign minister, Harald Froyseth, after he received the Norwegian police report Thursday.

He said the Norwegian government would ask the Libyans to bring those responsible for the sailor's death to trial.

The story of the detention of the Norwegian-registered vessel, the *Ierna Lionel*, has come out over the past week, and official details of the incident were released Thursday.

The chief of Oslo's criminal investigation squad, Arne Hause, 45, Bjorn Pedersen, 32, a merchant seaman, was last seen alive on May 13, two days after the ship ad docked.

Mr. Pedersen, apparently the

only man on deck when the ship was boarded by Libyan police, was taken away by two Libyans in a car, the Norwegian report said.

On the same day, the ship's captain was informed that Mr. Pedersen had sustained severe injuries while trying to jump out of the car, and was in a hospital. A week later, the captain was told by the Libyans that Mr. Pedersen had instead tried to kill himself by jumping from the ship's deck into the bold.

The police and the Norwegian Foreign Office have said they do not accept these versions, and their conclusion is that the sailor was killed during questioning.

The ship, carrying a mixed cargo, arrived in Libya three days after an abortive commando-style raid on a fortified residence used by the country's ruler, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, on May 8.

Libyan authorities accused the ship of having sent signals to someone ashore by blinking its lights. The blinking was due to a faulty electrical system.

Other members of the crew were also beaten by the Libyans, Norwegian officials said.

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# Final Israeli Election Count Is Likely to Help Likud Bloc

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — The ruling Likud bloc's prospects of heading Israel's next government were increased on Thursday when one of its allies gained an additional seat in the newly elected parliament after the votes of Israelis in the armed forces were counted.

According to complete but unofficial returns from Monday's election, the votes of the military, the last to be counted, increased the Tehiya Party's strength in the Knesset from four to five seats and

reduced the Labor Party's representation from 45 seats to 44.

Likud won 41 seats in the election and that total was unaffected by the military vote.

Labor remained the largest single party in the new parliament, but its prospects of forming a coalition with a 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset were further dimmed by Tehiya's gain.

Tehiya is a hard-line party whose principal goal is the absorption of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip into Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

can now count on a solid bloc of 46 votes, 41 from the Likud and five from Tehiya.

When combined with the 12 seats that are shared by four religious parties, all of which are closer in philosophy to Likud than to Labor, the religious and nationalistic right in Israel has 58 seats in the new parliament, three short of what is necessary to form a coalition.

The change also increased the importance of and negotiating leverage of former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, whose Yahad Party won three seats in the election.

Mr. Weizman is thought to prefer a Labor-led government, but throughout the campaign he consistently refused to rule out joining a Likud government.

The newly calculated parliamentary lineup showed that Labor and its two natural allies on the left, Shimon and the Citizens' Rights Movement, won 50 seats among them, exactly the number they captured in the 1981 election.

For Labor and its allies to form a coalition, they would need not only the cooperation of Mr. Weizman and two other small parties, but the participation of at least two of the religious parties, an awkward combination at best.

Likud officials were clearly prospecting after their seats became known.

Because the votes of Israelis serving in the armed forces are counted separately, after all other election returns are in, they provide an unusually clear gauge of the mood of the country's young people.

The vast majority of the armed forces' voters are in the 18-to-21 age bracket. And for the second election in a row, their vote swung heavily to the right, an additional confirmation of the general direction of the Israeli electorate and a likely harbinger of the future.

This came against the backdrop of the war in Lebanon, which was fought to a considerable extent by the soldiers who cast their ballots in military bases around the country.

The United States has been upset at what it called management and program abuses within the agency.

Last year the Reagan administration gave notification of withdrawal at the end of 1984 unless there were major internal changes.

"Within UNESCO, there is an impressive new awareness of the necessity for all members to address the important issues we have raised," Gregory J. Newell, an assistant secretary of state, told a joint meeting of two House Foreign Affairs subcommittees.

## U.K. Coal Board Reports Deficit, Blames Strikers

*Reuters*

LONDON — Britain's state coal industry reported a year-end deficit of £875 million (\$1.2 billion) on Thursday and blamed almost a quarter of the loss on the strike by miners.

The figures announced by the National Coal Board cover the period up to March 31, less than two weeks after 80 percent of miners went on strike against the board's plans to close 20 pits and eliminate 20,000 mining jobs.

The board's chairman, Ian MacGregor, said £212 million was lost as a result of industrial disputes which included a six-month overtime ban that preceded the strike. The deficit will be covered by the government. The strike started March 12.

The president of the 180,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Scargill, said that the union would hold a special conference in two weeks to discuss extending the dispute by seeking outside support.

Mr. Scargill was speaking after a meeting of the union executive, which was called to discuss the miners' next move after the breakdown of talks with the coal board last week. The meeting was held amid signs of a back-to-work movement at some coalfields.

Wide press coverage has been given to the alleged activities of one miner, code-named "Silver Birch," from the Nottinghamshire coalfield, where miners are working. This miner was said to be touring other regions and urging strikers to return to work.

On picket lines in the northwest Lancashire coalfield, police clashed with about 250 strikers outside the Sutton Manor mine, where

## U.S. Holds Hope For UNESCO, Congress Is Told

*United Press International*

WASHINGTON — A U.S. State Department official reported Thursday that there is some hope the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization will make changes requested by Washington.

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Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, right, saw Israel's former Sephardic chief rabbi and mentor of the new Shas Party, Ovadia Yosef, during discussions on forming a coalition after Monday's general election produced deadlock between the main parties.

## U.S. Announces Plan for Continental

(Continued from Page 1)  
cost the FDIC the least amount of money.

The assistance plan must be approved by Continental shareholders, but the FDIC said if the boarders reject it, regulators would close the bank and reopen it as a new concern, capitalized by the FDIC, and shareholders would lose everything.

The permanent rescue package has the support of all three bank regulatory agencies, the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board, as well as the U.S. Treasury.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and other department officials have reservations about the plan because the rescue will be carried out through the parent company of the bank, Continental Illinois Corp., rather than through the bank itself. Officials also are concerned that the rescue plan, while penalizing shareholders of the parent company, assists bondholders of Continental Illinois Corp.

The study said the three major Palestinian newspapers in Jerusalem prepare about 25 percent more material than they have space for because they are also banned from leaving gaping blanks to show what has been censored. The papers, Al-Fajr, Al-Shabab and Al-Quds, are viewed by the Israeli authorities as mouthpieces for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the reservations, some of which Mr. Isaac said he shares, Treasury officials said they recognized that the rescue had to be done quickly.

John E. Swearingen:

In a radio transmission from Nicaragua monitored in Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora, the former Sandinist rebel leader known as Comandante Zero, called the merger announcement, "a fraud, deceit and a lie against the Nicaraguan people."

Mr. Pastora, who broke with the Sandinists in 1981 over their Marxist policies, contends that the United States, which has channeled \$55 million to Democratic Force rebels, has pressured him to accept the merger.

Alliance troops have been loyal to Mr. Pastora, who has been removed from the group's leadership, and it was uncertain how many of them would go along with the merger.

But in Panama, the other rebel leaders insisted the two groups would "fight together until liberating our country oppressed by the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regime and occupied by foreign forces."

They said they agreed "to establish in Nicaragua a temporary government of national conciliation with a priority mission to begin the democratic process."

The Democratic Force claims 12,000 rebel fighters while the Alliance counts 3,000.

Absent from the meeting was Eden Pastora Gómez, the former

commander of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance's rebel army.

Mr. Pastora opposed a merger with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force because its leadership included former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in 1979.

In a radio transmission from Nicaragua monitored in Costa Rica, Mr. Pastora, the former Sandinist rebel leader known as Comandante Zero, called the merger announcement, "a fraud, deceit and a lie against the Nicaraguan people."

During Wednesday's meeting, Sandinist leaders proposed that they and opposition leaders petition President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress and insist that the United States and its aid to the rebels.

Mr. Cruz called the proposal "absolutely ridiculous."

■ 2 Rebel Groups Merge

Two leading Nicaraguan rebel groups say they have joined forces in an effort to remove Nicaragua's leftist government. United Press International reported from Panama City.

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## Reagan's Policies Increased 'Poor,' Study Shows

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A study released by a congressional research agency estimated that at least 557,000 people were dropped into the classification of "poor" as a result of budget restrictions in social programs that Congress approved at the request of the Reagan administration.

Released Wednesday, the study was designed to assess the relative importance of the recession, budget cutbacks and other factors on the poverty rate, and it was requested by Democrats seeking a political answer to statements by President Ronald Reagan.

The study said the 1981-82 recession made an even more significant contribution to poverty, increasing the number of poor people in 1982 by 1.6 million, or almost 6 percent

beyond what it would otherwise have been.

A family of four was classified as poor if it had cash income of less than \$9,862 in 1982.

The report was made by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service with the help of a private economic consulting concern, Mathematica Policy Research Inc., at the request of Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

According to the Census Bureau,

which conducts a household survey each year, the poverty rate rose to 15 percent in 1982 from 14 percent in 1981 as the number of poor people in the United States rose to 34.4 million from 31.8 million. From 1980 to 1982, the number of poor people increased by 5 million, the bureau reported.

Democratic members of Con-

gress said the findings contradict Mr. Reagan.

At a press conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said "there is not one single fact or figure to substantiate" the contention that his policies had hurt people who were poor or disadvantaged. "There's no basis for this demagogery that somehow we have punished, and are picking on, or trying to get our recovery on the backs of the needy," he added.

The study by the Congressional Research Service estimated the number of people who would have been poor in 1982 without the recession and without the budget restrictions adopted by Congress in 1981 at Mr. Reagan's request. By comparing these figures with the actual numbers of poor people, the study derived estimates for the number of people impoverished by

the recession and by the budget changes.

Overall, the figures derived in the study showed that the budget restrictions increased the number of poor people by at least 557,000, or 2 percent, while the recession increased the number of poor people by 1.6 million, or 5.6 percent.

The total number of poor people thus increased by 2.2 million, or 7.6 percent, beyond what it would otherwise have been, according to the study.

The effects of the recession clearly outweighed the effects of the budget restrictions for working-age adults and for married couples with families, the study said, but the changes in welfare programs were a more significant factor in increasing poverty among families headed by women, it said.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman

for the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that administration officials had not seen the report, but that total government spending on programs for low-income people had risen from \$47 billion in the 1980 fiscal year to \$64 billion in the current year. The figures include the Medicaid, Aid to Families With Dependent Children and Supplemental Security Income programs, as well as subsidized housing.

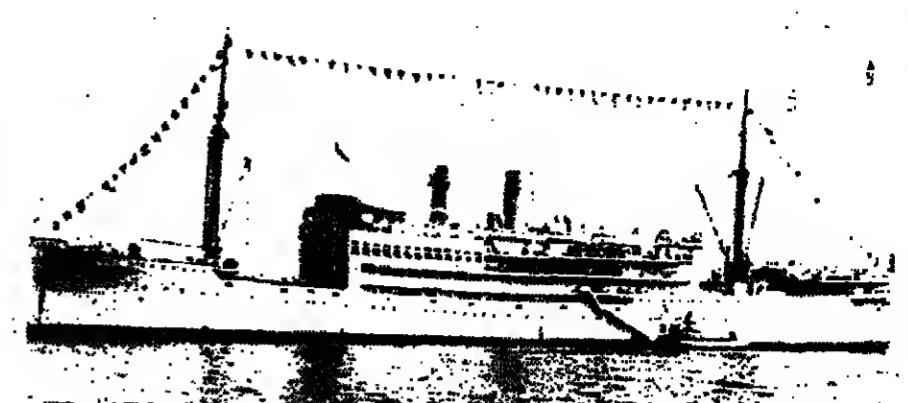
Mr. Reagan argued Tuesday that the figures showed the social "safety net" is intact — a point also made by Mr. Dale.

The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, took issue with Mr. Reagan on his statements, saying Tuesday that the president "not only made his usual factual errors," but "told some tall stories as well."

The research agency estimated that the number of poor children had increased by 331,000, or 2.9 percent, as a result of the budget restrictions. This accounts for more than half of the 570,000 people who, according to the estimates in the study, became poor as a result of the restrictions.

The budget moves restricted some welfare eligibility and reduced some benefits. The study estimated that these changes increased the number of people in poor families headed by women by 283,000, or 2.8 percent beyond what it would have otherwise been.

The recession, it said, increased the number of such families living in poverty by 182,000, or 1.8 percent. The recession and budget restrictions together increased the number of impoverished families headed by women by 475,000, or 4.7 percent, the report estimated.



About 800 U.S. troops died when the Leopoldville was sunk in 1944.

## Wreck May Be Torpedoed Troop Ship

Reuters

**NEW YORK** — Shipwreck hunters say they have found the remains of the Belgian luxury liner whose destruction and resulting loss of 819 lives — mostly American servicemen — was kept secret by the Allies in World War II.

Clive Cussler, the novelist and adventurer, said Wednesday that his team may also have discovered the wreck of a French freighter, the Montclair. He said that ship is believed to have sunk in the English Channel early in World War II with a fortune in gold bullion from French banks.

Treasure does not interest me," Mr. Cussler said. "In all of history, you can count on two hands the amount of treasure recovered from shipwrecks. Treasure-hunting is not all it is cracked up to be."

Mr. Cussler said his team during its expedition last month, also located the wreckage of the German U-boat that sank the Lusitania in 1915.

The 11,500-ton Belgian liner Leopoldville had been ferrying U.S. soldiers across the English Channel to fight in the Battle of the Bulge on Christmas Eve 1944 when it was sunk by a German submarine, according to Mr. Cussler.

He said Allied officials kept the incident secret for fear of harming troop morale and it took years before the story was made public.

A handful of survivors, attending Mr. Cussler's press conference, recalled how the ship's crew shouted orders in Flemish to the English-speaking American soldiers and then commanded most of the few working lifeboats.

Hundreds of soldiers drowned below decks as the ship sank five miles (eight kilometers) off Cherbourg, France, with only a handful of small boats and a single English destroyer taking on survivors.

Mr. Cussler, the author of several best sellers, including "Raise the Titanic," said the information on what may be the Montclair was given to British authorities. To this day, no one knows if the cargo ship was indeed carrying gold ingots.

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The sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, claimed 1,198 lives, including 132 Americans and was widely credited with forcing the United States to enter World War I. The U-boat ran aground on the Danish coast a year later.

Mr. Cussler has previously found about 30 wrecks, including the Civil War ships Ironclad and Merrimack.

## U.S. Says Bulgarian Agency Is Dealing in Drugs

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. officials have charged that Kintex, an official trade agency of Bulgaria, has been a front for narcotics traffic for at least 14 years.

The officials also contend that 10 percent of the heroin entering the United States comes from Bulgaria.

Kintex typically sells weapons "to a Middle Eastern trafficking group" in exchange for heroin, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration report. The report was presented Tuesday to the House Foreign Affairs Committee task force on international narcotics control.

The heroin trafficking is intended "as a political weapon to destabilize Western societies," the DEA report said, and as a way for Bulgaria to earn hard currency and "supply and support several dissident groups in the Middle East with Western arms and ammunition."

Kintex, formed in 1968, is headed by top Bulgarian intelligence officials, the report said. It described Kintex as Bulgaria's official import-export agency, oversee-

darity, Poland's outlawed trade union.

The House of Representatives task force is considering two reso-

nutes. One would ask President Ronald Reagan to review U.S. relations with Bulgaria in light of the drug-trafficking accusations and alleged ties between the Bulgarian authorities and Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who has been convicted of shooting the pope.

The other resolution would ask Mr. Reagan to call for a United Nations review of an international customs treaty known by the abbreviation TIR.

Since 1959, the treaty has allowed passage of certain vehicles across international borders with minimal interference. The DEA report said that Bulgaria has exploited that treaty by allowing heroin to be smuggled in TIR vehicles, often in secret gasoline-tank compartments.

In an amendment to an appro-

priations bill, the Senate voted last month to declare Bulgaria a "terri-

orist" nation for its alleged role in the shooting of John Paul II.

Senators Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, urged

approval of the resolutions. He ap-

pealed before the House of Repre-

sentatives panel on Tuesday as a

way to combat the Bulgarian ac-

cusations.

He noted that the United States

shunned customs cooperation

with Bulgaria in 1981.

But, Mr. Burt said, awaiting

results of the Italian investigation,

"we will not have interfered in the

Italian judicial process."

He noted that the United States

had become too liberal for mainstream

Americans.

"Yours has been a great party," the president declared Thursday in a wealthy Atlanta suburb. "I was a Democrat, too, and I supported and campaigned for Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman because they were for a strong America."

However, the current leader-

ship of the Democratic Party, he

said, "went all the way to San Fran-

cisco and then turned left. And

they went so far left, they have left

the mainstream."

Mindful that he needs the votes

of one-quarter of the nation's Dem-

ocrats and one-half of the indepen-

dents to win, Mr. Reagan pressed

his strategy of depicting Walter F. Mondale and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, as out of touch with their party's rank and file.

"I want to put out my hand," he

said, "and let you know that, if

you're starting to feel that your

party has abandoned you, then

we're holding out a hand and ask-

ing for your continuing help."

Mr. Reagan carried all of the

South in 1980 except Georgia, the

home of former President Jimmy

Carter.

"Four years ago, a tyrant held

our diplomats hostage," Mr. Rea-

gan told his Atlanta audience, refe-

rning to the diplomats seized by

Iranian revolutionaries. "Four

years ago, our defense had deterio-

rated. Four years ago, the Soviets

took the free nation of Afghanistan

for their own. Well, four years later

America is a very different place."

At a second rally later in the day

at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the pres-

ident said that during his tenure

as president

not a single country has fallen to

communism."

The president took a similar line

Wednesday when he began his

campaign swing in Austin, Texas.

■ Tax View Explained

Steven V. Roberts of The New

York Times reported from Wash-

ington:

Although Mr. Reagan appeared

to deny Tuesday that he would

raise taxes next year, the chief Re-

publican spokesman on tax legisla-

tion said Wednesday that the pres-

ident had clearly left open the

possibility of a revenue increase

after the November election.

"He was being responsible," said

Senator Robert J. Dole, the Kansas

Republican who heads the Finance

Committee. "He didn't close the

door on something happening."

Senator Dole was referring to

the answer Mr. Reagan gave Tues-

day when asked at a televised news

conference whether he would "flatly

rule out the possibility of seek-

ing a tax increase next year" if he were

re-elected.

"Yes, I have no plans for a tax

increase," Mr. Reagan replied. As

he continued to talk, however, he

appeared to shift his ground and

laid down conditions under which

a tax rise might occur.

The president said that "if the

best efforts" of the government to

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## So, What About Sakharov?

Staying power is something the Western democracies are not always very good at. They tend to expect a quick return on their political investments, and if it is not forthcoming they turn elsewhere. No doubt the Soviet government was counting on Western impatience when it made its calculations for dealing with Andrei Sakharov, who was reported to have begun a hunger strike almost three months ago and has not been reliably heard from since.

Probably the Kremlin thought the West would have difficulty sustaining attention to the dissident physicist and his wife, if they were kept from public view. Long accustomed to ignoring Russian opinion, it must have figured it could divert most foreign concern by throwing a few bits of unverified information into the Western ovens bopper. To the extent that interest in Mr. Sakharov lingered, it could be dismissed as politically motivated. Soviet authorities may have felt that the Soviet government is doing to Andrei Sakharov, a towering figure who represents the many other individuals victimized for their bravery by unchecked state power. It is the special reason why Westerners must keep at least moral company with Mr. Sakharov. They must keep mentioning his name so that the Soviet government will know it cannot simply work its will on an abandoned man.

But a readiness to keep caring for one man's fate is precisely what is involved here. Not to be too grand about it: It is the quality to which Westerners are called by their defining values. It is the absence of this quality — and the

corresponding readiness to subordinate one man's fate to the prerogatives of state power — that defines the totalitarian condition.

Within the Soviet Union at present, there are no forces capable of compelling the government to treat individuals like the Sakharovs humanely and decently. By its role as a state among states, however, the Soviet Union opens itself somewhat to the influence of outsiders. It finds uses for their esteem and is willing to pay a certain price. That is what gives outsiders an opening to make the Sakharovs' case, and an obligation to make it.

Every KGB interrogator, every effort to humiliate or punish an individual in the Soviet system, begins with an attempt to isolate him, to deny him the comfort of family and friends, to put him beyond the reach of chosen human company, to make him feel alone. This appears to be what the Soviet government is doing to Andrei Sakharov, a towering figure who represents the many other individuals victimized for their bravery by unchecked state power. It is the special reason why Westerners must keep at least moral company with Mr. Sakharov.

They must keep mentioning his name so that the Soviet government will know it cannot simply work its will on an abandoned man.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bids for November's Votes

So Ronald Reagan will settle for being the candidate of high deficits if he can paint Walter Mondale as the candidate of high taxes.

The president may be right to think this would leave him with the better television commercials this fall. But if that is true, he will be twice cheated: of a choice about the proper levels of social and military spending, and of the right to judge which party is more likely to break the destructive cycles of boom and bust.

Mr. Mondale made bold to state that taxes will have to be increased even if defense and other major budget items are held in check. But he let the inattentive conclude that mostly the rich will feel the pain, which is not so.

If the Mondale message is to make sense, it has to be that all Americans will be better off paying somewhat higher taxes soon for the sake of avoiding steep inflation or deep recession, and for balanced growth the world over.

Even more audaciously, Mr. Reagan pronounced himself dead set against raising taxes just days after signing a tax increase that is part of his own "down payment" on the deficit. Now he says he is banking on a commission's 2,478 ideas for cutting waste in programs that he has been managing for three years. And if that does not erase the \$200-billion deficit, he will "look at" cutting Medicare, veterans' benefits, farm subsidies.

If the Reagan rhetoric is to make sense, it will have to concede that the projected deficits are intolerable for four more years, and then either identify the middle-class subsidies to be cut or confess that more taxes will be needed to

pay the Pentagon's bills. Without such candor, the candidates offer only an undignified competition to buy November's vote.

Mr. Reagan's responsibility for a sober economic debate is the greater, precisely because he is able to run on so much happy economic news. There is plenty of credit to be claimed for carrying through with deregulation and for having created a political climate that, in a recession, deprived organized labor of significant bargaining power. Why not then confess the nation's good luck in temporarily escaping from the energy noose? And instead of denouncing high interest rates, why not instruct the public in how its higher monthly installments finance the deficit, draw in an excess of foreign money, make imports cheaper and in all these ways delay price increases that the boom would otherwise produce?

Instead Mr. Reagan invites the very Democratic demagogery that he deplores, by trotting out his tired "balanced budget" amendment. The Republican senators who hope to lead the nation just a few years hence have already shown that they know better than to shrink from the hard economic decisions ahead. Mr. Mondale and other leading Democrats are ready to share the burden of asking the voters to face up to realities.

The deficits are bad for the world and bad for America. As two Congresses have now shown, the deficits can be reduced only by a politically shrewd combination of tax increases and cuts in defense and social spending. What a chance for leadership.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A New Balance in America?

Walter Mondale, in accepting the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in San Francisco last week, engagingly admitted that in 1980 Ronald Reagan had "beaten the pants" off the Democrats. It would be good for America and for the West if such a one-sided contest were not to be repeated.

Mr. Mondale did appear to be groping for a correct balance between the mood that put Mr. Reagan into power and a more understanding approach to needs that Mr. Reagan often has neglected: those of the poor, the minorities, and those of the outside world, whether industrialized, developing or even Communist. If the campaign were to show that the American public would welcome such an adjustment of the balance, it would be all to the good.

As Mr. Reagan's adoption of a soft line toward Moscow shows, such a shift would not necessarily require a change of presidents. Nor is the plea for adjusting the balance to be understood as a wish for a weaker America. The West needs a strong America, but one which applies its strength wisely.

— The Financial Times (London).

### Censorship at the Olympics

The New York Times observes (IHT, July 21) that although no Soviet athletes, or athletes from most other East bloc countries, will take part in the Olympics, those countries will be heavily represented in the press box. Yet from South Africa there will be no journalists. This is a principal issue: If freedom of information is prevented in one direction, there will be extreme difficulty in opposing censorship in the other. Whatever you believe about the

system in South Africa, or in the Soviet Union, freedom of the press and of information have to be protected — in all directions.

— Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

The International Olympic Committee's defense of its refusal to allow a handful of South African journalists to cover the Games is almost as ridiculous as the original decision. The reason for this abhorrent press box disqualification was that South African sports teams had been barred since 1968 because of apartheid and following a threatened boycott by African and Soviet bloc countries; so there was no relevant national Olympic committee [to] handle the accreditations. Now they have gone one stage further with waffle about accreditations not being available to journalists from nations "which are not members in good standing of the IOC." There are officials who would win all the prizes for pusillanimity.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### Vicissitudes of Beauty Bared

Beauty pageants [are] a deceptive showcase for much that is demeaning and sleazy. Given that losers outnumber winners, the pageant usually becomes a breeding ground for leeches and louts posing as talent scouts and promoters trying to lure the contestants to nonexistent careers in modeling [or] entertainment. It comes as no surprise that Miss America had to be asked whether, in the '80s, posing for nude photographs constitutes moral turpitude. After what happened to soft-porn star Koo Stark, the onetime girl friend of Prince Andrew, the ex-Miss America still has hope.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### FROM OUR JULY 27 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: A Change of Greek Premiers**  
ATHENS — After two days of anxiety due to the Cretan question and the discontent of the military officers, which led to M. Theotokis' resignation, M. Rallis accepted the office [of premier] on condition that the King would dissolve the Chamber when he judged it necessary and authorize the transformation of the general command of the army into a general council. M. Rallis' task is a hard one. He has not a majority and cannot appeal to the country before obtaining the annexation of Crete. If the annexation is not accepted, the Cretans will elect Deputies to the Hellenic Parliament at the same time as in Greece, and this will be regarded as a "casus belli" by Turkey.

**1934: Mussolini Eyes Austrian Crisis**  
ROME — Four Italian army divisions moved into position along the Brenner and Carinthian frontiers [on July 26] in a "preventive" move by Premier Mussolini to assist Austria. The opinion in Rome was that the Fascist dictator is driving for a diplomatic front on the part of Italy, England, France and the countries of the Little Entente, which would make clear to Germany the uselessness of any attempt to take advantage of the confusion in Austria. Mussolini has expressed his regrets over the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, adding: "The independence of Austria is a principle which has been defended and will still more strenuously be defended by Italy."

— The New York Times (London).

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## Poland-Church Accord Reported on Farm Fund

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government has agreed to a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church that the prime minister of Poland and church-appointed officials supervise an independent fund to assist private farmers, according to church sources.

A Catholic official involved in the project said Wednesday that the government had agreed not to have a voice in the fund. He called the agreement the last major hurdle after two years of negotiations.

The fund, to be supported by Western countries, would receive money from church donations and public contributions to stimulate output and earnings for the 3.5 million private farmers in Poland. Most public contributions would come from the United States and West Germany.

Church officials said that some details remained to be worked out with the government, notably tax exemption. But they stressed that pilot projects could start by January with the \$28 million that has already been raised.

The report on the agreement came as Warsaw officials expressed hope in private that amnesty for political prisoners would earn Poland political benefits at home and abroad. The amnesty was announced last weekend.

## New Face, Usual Style At the Grès Collection

By Hélène Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The major change at Madame Grès's Thursday was the presence of Bertrand Tapie, a French entrepreneur who recently bought a controlling interest in the couture house. His holding company has acquired more than 40 companies since 1977.

The fashion angle is a new one. A year ago, Tapie acquired Mic Mac, a resort-oriented ready-to-wear firm but he went a step further into high fashion with Grès.

Tapie confirmed that he was also negotiating with the Agache-Willett group to make a bid for its Christian Dior subsidiary. A 35-year old

### PARIS FASHION

electrical engineer, Tapie is known for buying financially distressed companies, which range from Look (ski bindings) to Kickers (shoes) and Terralou (scales).

With him at Grès's Thursday was Gilles Caussade, the man responsible for Tapie's apparel division. Caussade said Tapie bought Grès "because it's a very great French name with which we can do a lot of wonderful things."

For a start, they are planning to develop Grès's ready-to-wear, which the septuagenarian designer has not done too much with. The first collection is scheduled for spring 1985. Caussade said they were looking at several ready-to-wear designers but have not picked anybody yet. He said they would make an announcement in September.

The name of Azzedine Alaïa, one of the hottest names in French ready-to-wear, has been mentioned but Caussade would not make any comment. Alaïa would be a natural because while he's made a go of his ready-to-wear, his background and technique are very couture. He, better than most, would relate to the perfectionist Grès.

Reached before he left for Tunisia on Thursday, Alaïa, who was still talking to Caussade on Tuesday, said he was not interested. "They've been talking to me but I said no. There's no interest for me. I don't like old houses at the end of their course." One of his collaborators hinted that Alaïa would not like the idea of working under somebody else's name, now that he is finally making it on his own.

Madame Grès, who still has 33 percent of her stock, needed a financial partner to continue creating in peace. Caussade said Grès seemed pleased. "It's quite an extraordinary marriage," she said. "I love this group. It's headed by somebody who wants nothing but the best."

This may be why, at the end of her collection, she produced a few of her old elaborately draped Greek-goddess type dresses, the kind that have made her famous.

Although she shows last, Grès's collection is always well attended because she is the last of a kind. She turns out exquisite clothes, some of which are so too subtle for most people. The workmanship is exquisite but almost too much in these days of instant fashion.

"They're beautiful but I like my clothes with more jazz in them," said Mercedes Kellogg, an American, who was raving about four dresses she had bought at Giacchini.

In her usual no-music, no-nonsense atmosphere, Grès, who locks the door of her pristine salons until the end of the collection, showed her own, very Grès creations — neatly tailored suits, often with

Polish government spokesmen predict only a token initial response from the United States, most likely involving relaxation of some economic sanctions.

The agricultural aid plan is a favored project of Cardinal Józef Glemp, the primate of Poland. It relies heavily on funds raised in the West to support the only large group of private farmers among Soviet-bloc nations.

The private farmers, who own small farms but altogether till more than 75 percent of the country's farmland, make up one of the most affluent sectors in Polish society.

But although they are well paid for their crops and animals, the farmers lack adequate money for modern machinery and other equipment to make farming more efficient.

Poland's farms were forcibly made collective under post-World War II Communist rule. But in 1956, after wide disturbances over food shortages, farmers were allowed to withdraw from the collectives. Most did.

The concept of having the Roman Catholic Church direct Western currencies to the private farmers, without involvement or supervision of the Communist Party or the government, is unusual in a Communist-ruled nation.

Another unusual element of the projected fund rests on the almost certain involvement of former ac-



Cardinal Józef Glemp

tivist members of the rural Solidarity movement. The union of farmers was crushed by the government in 1982.

"The legislation for the fund has already been approved by parliament," according to a church official close to the negotiations.

Of the initial \$22-million contribution, he said, \$4 million is being provided by the church in the United States and \$10 million more in funds from the United States. The rest is from Western Europe.

Polish church sources said the pilot projects are to involve the import of tractor tires, improved veterinary services, cooperatives for the repair and maintenance of farm machinery, district milk-processing plants and development of roads and rural schools.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa

— The guerrilla movement fighting South African rule in South-West Africa has refused an offer by Pretoria to cease hostilities, according to the territory's administrator general, Willie van Niekerk.

Mr. van Niekerk's office said in a statement issued Thursday that the cease-fire offer was first made July 7 and then repeated Wednesday in talks held in the Cape Verde Islands by the administrator general and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas.

"It was therefore not possible to reach agreement," the statement said.

The UN Security Council's Resolution 435 of 1978 sets out steps for South African withdrawal from the territory, creation of a UN peace-keeping force and election of a constitutional assembly in the territory leading to independence.

According to the statement, Mr. Botha said that South African security forces would act to prevent SWAPO incursions into Namibia from bases in southern Angola.

Mr. van Niekerk planned to hold a news conference upon his arrival

later Thursday in Windhoek from South Africa.

South Africa has accepted the UN plan's provisions but has insisted that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Marxist-led Angola be withdrawn before the independence plan is carried out. The United States also insists on Cuban withdrawal from Angola, where SWAPO guerrillas are based.

SWAPO and Angola say the Cuban troops are unrelated to the issue of Namibian independence.

The dispute has deadlocked independence negotiations, and the South African offer appeared to be an attempt to arrange a cease-fire outside the terms of the UN plan.

Meanwhile, top U.S. and Angolan officials held talks in the Cape Verde Islands on Thursday after the South Africa-SWAPO meeting, to try to find ways to reduce tensions in southern Africa, the Portuguese radio reported.

It was believed to be the first time that South African and

SWAPO delegations have met face to face without other parties present. The United States has been closely involved in the inconclusive negotiations.

U.S. diplomats in Pretoria saw the talks as "another step" in America's protracted efforts to negotiate an independence settlement for Namibia, which is Africa's last colony. In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, observed that "direct contacts overcome distrust."

Until now South Africa has refused repeated SWAPO requests for direct formal talks. The Pretoria government objects to UN resolutions recognizing SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and has not wanted to imply that the movement has a special status.

Moreover, the U.S. State Department and South Africa are said to believe that there is little likelihood of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola — and peace in South-West Africa — before the avowedly Marxist leadership in Luanda, Angola, has reached an accommodation with rebels fighting under the banner of Jonas Savimbi, a rapprochement that has proved elusive.

(AP, WP, NYT)

## Namibia Aide Says SWAPO Rejects South Africa Truce Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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U.S. diplomats in Pretoria saw the talks as "another step" in America's protracted efforts to negotiate an independence settlement for Namibia, which is Africa's last colony. In Washington, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, observed that "direct contacts overcome distrust."

Until now South Africa has refused repeated SWAPO requests for direct formal talks. The Pretoria government objects to UN resolutions recognizing SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people and has not wanted to imply that the movement has a special status.

Moreover, the U.S. State Department and South Africa are said to believe that there is little likelihood of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola — and peace in South-West Africa — before the avowedly Marxist leadership in Luanda, Angola, has reached an accommodation with rebels fighting under the banner of Jonas Savimbi, a rapprochement that has proved elusive.

(AP, WP, NYT)

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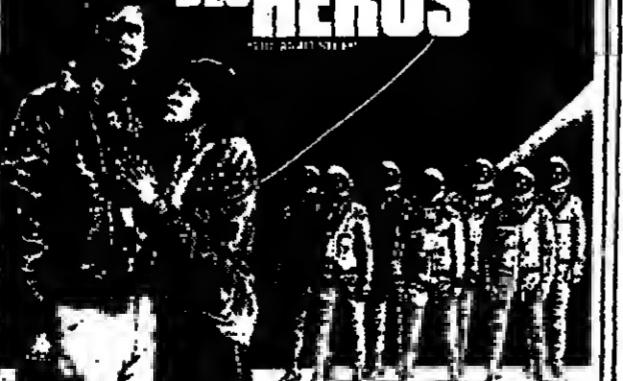
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Exxon	12.17	12.00	12.00	+ .17					12.17 - 12.00
AT&T	11.50	11.25	11.25	+ .25					11.50 - 11.25
IBM	10.00	9.75	9.75	+ .25					10.00 - 9.75
FiatCar	7.74	7.50	7.50	+ .24					7.74 - 7.50
FordCo	7.40	7.25	7.25	+ .15					7.40 - 7.25
Bethco	6.00	5.75	5.75	+ .25					6.00 - 5.75
ITT Co	7.74	7.50	7.50	+ .24					7.74 - 7.50
Eastman	11.00	10.75	10.75	+ .25					11.00 - 10.75
General	10.00	9.75	9.75	+ .25					10.00 - 9.75
ITT Co	7.74	7.50	7.50	+ .24					7.74 - 7.50
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Bethco	6.00	5.75	5.75	+ .25					6.00 - 5.75

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month High Low
Indus	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52
Trans	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52
Upt.	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52
Comp.	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52
Utilities	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52
Finance	447.56	445.52	445.52	+ 1.75					447.56 - 445.52

NYSE Index									
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month High Low
Indus	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24
Trans	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24
Upt.	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24
Comp.	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24
Utilities	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24
Finance	84.24	84.24	84.24	+ .75					84.24 - 84.24

Thursday's NYSE Closing									
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Platinum	20,500	20,500	20,500	2,050					
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Gold	10,500	10,500	10,500	1,050					
Silver	10,500	10,500	10,500	1,050					
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## WEEKEND

July 27, 1984

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## English Opera Troupes in the U. S.: Some Sobering Comparisons

by John Rockwell

**N**EW YORK — For more than a century, the English had to suffer the scorn of the Continent, musically speaking. "Das Land ohne Musik," the Germans sneered — the country without music. But all that has changed in the last 50 years. British composers easily hold their own internationally. British orchestras, conductors and singers proliferate on the world's stages. And now, if such proof were needed, we realize that English opera, too, need fear comparisons with no one.

In the last few weeks, both of London's major opera companies have performed in the United States for the first time. The English National Opera (the rough equivalent in London to the New York City Opera here) played in Texas and New Orleans before settling in for 10 days at the Metropolitan Opera House. And the Royal Opera, Covent Garden (the big international house in London comparable to the Met) has just finished an 11-performance run in Los Angeles, as part of the Olympic Arts Festival. What seems almost as interesting as both companies' actual artistry is what they tell us about American opera, and the two New York companies in particular. In some areas, New York can easily withstand the competition. With casting, for instance, the young American singers at the City Opera seem easily the equals, if not the superiors, of the counterparts with the ENO.

**B**UT in other respects, above all the willingness to champion national composers and to entertain new staging ideas, the English visus provided an enlightening, somewhat sobering standard for evaluation. Both London companies' devotion to Benjamin Britten this year in America (and other composers at home) is not paralleled by a similar advocacy of American composers by the New York companies. And while Britain is hardly at the cutting edge of production stylism, the best stagings of both companies during these tours served to remind us how unsure the New York opera houses seem just now in this regard.

Tour performances cannot, of course, give a comprehensive picture of any company's artistic vitality; repertory, productions and casting are all carefully chosen to present a positive impression. One would never know, for instance, that the Royal Opera has encountered uncharacteristic critical carping at home for the last couple of seasons, or that other British companies at the same level as the ENO, above all the Welsh National Opera, have challenged the English company for boldness and musical standards.

Still, the productions here showed both London companies in a most favorable light. In the English National Opera tour repertory, Jonathan Miller's mafioso production of "Rigoletto" wasn't quite so rapturously welcomed by New Yorkers as it was at home, and the ENO version of Prokofiev's "War and Peace" had to contend with memories of the lavish Bolshoi performances seen here in 1975. But both were still admired, in some quarters at least, and so was "Patience," even in a house ludicrously larger than what Gilbert and Sullivan should be seen in. Both operas of Britten were greeted in tones that ranged from respect to enthusiasm: "Gloriana," for its rarity and the crustiness of Britten's music and Sarah Walker's portrayal of Elizabeth I, and "The Turn of the Screw," seen only in San Antonio, for the brilliance of Miller's staging and an impeccable performance.

The Royal Opera was even more warmly reviewed. Plácido Domingo aside, the cast

for the new production of "Turandot" (so new that London won't see it until September) was nothing special, nor was Colin Davis' gentlemanly conducting. But Andre Serban's stage direction, abetted by Sally Jacobs' fanciful sets and costumes, made a thrilling spectacle. Jon Vickers and Davis combined for a searing "Peter Grimes" in Elijah Moshinsky's powerfully austere 1975 production. And Davis, a nicely consistent cast and a gorgeous August Everding-Jürgen Rose production made Mozart's "Zauberflöte" as magical as it should be.

When comparing the London and New York companies, it should be remembered that both the Met and the City Opera have close ties to Britain. John Dexter was at the Met, overseeing productions, and Joan Ingpen is still casting director. The result has been a steady influx of British singers, conductors, directors and designers to the Met. At City Opera, such directors as Colin Graham, conductors as Raymond Leppard and even — at our "American National Opera," as Beverly Sills tried to call it for a while — such singers as Heather Harper, who just finished doing Ellen Orford in Britten's "Peter Grimes" in Los Angeles.

And yet there are differences, as well — significant ones. Interestingly, I think, the proportionately greater role of public financing in Britain does not count for too much. It no doubt allows a little greater independence from immediate box-office considerations in the choice of repertory. But the English companies' greater venturesomeness in that regard can better be explained by a more sophisticated public and the determined advocacy of the new (or at least the British new) by the London musical press — which can seem sycophantic and boosterish, but which can also be supportive in a way that the more determinedly independent American press sometimes is not.

The English advocacy of the contemporary, the unfamiliar and the British is best seen in the fact that of the eight operas offered here by both companies, three were by Britten. "The Turn of the Screw" and "Peter Grimes" are relative staples, but "Gloriana" is a real rarity.

Compare that — and the real, loving care evinced by both companies in their British productions and performances — with the Met and City Opera. The latter has had an intermittent history of support for American opera, and shows signs of a renewed interest in at least its potentially popular products in the future. The Met has a poor history of commissions and of performing what it does commission and hasn't even gotten around to some of the 20th century's recognized masterpieces (Schoenberg's "Moses and Aron," for starters).

**A**LLIED to its advocacy of British composers is the ENO's policy of presenting everything in English. Right now in New York and across the country, opera companies are leaping aboard the "super-titles" bandwagon, although to this date the jury is still out as to whether such projections are more helpful or distracting. In England, as in Germany, it has long been the custom for every theater of the overtly international houses (like Covent Garden) to sing in the language of the audience. The companies are encouraged to do so by theater sizes far smaller and more intimate than the barns into which American singers must shout.

We live in an era of the visually spectacular — in opera on the European continent, and in the avant-garde, everywhere. That revolution has only slowly penetrated across the English Channel, however, and even more slowly across the Atlantic to our most conservative opera houses. Interestingly, it was the Royal Opera that made the more

**T**AKEN as a whole these operas made most stagings at the two New York companies look pretty staid. As it happens, we are in limbo in New York when it comes to direction and design.

From a musical standpoint, the visits by the two English companies were also instructive. In terms of casting, the New York companies have nothing to fear from the comparison. Covent Garden offers less vocal firepower than the Met on a week-in, week-out basis, and its Los Angeles casts had their ups and downs.

Both British companies offered fine orchestras and even finer choruses. Both music directors sounded slightly uncomfortable with the passions of Italian opera. Mark Elder, the young ENO music director, led an assured account of "Gloriana" but a rather tame "Rigoletto." Lionel Friend conducted the chamber forces of "The Turn of the Screw" expertly, and James Lockhart did the best he could with the rambling "War and Peace." If Elder seemed no Verdi, then Colin Davis, who is stepping down as music director of the Royal Opera, is no Puccini. But he conducted a full-blooded "Grimes" and a truly noble "Zauberflöte."

Already, there is talk of a return trip by the ENO — to Los Angeles next summer. For all the complaints they may occasionally encounter at home, both the Royal and the English National proved equal to mustering a viable series of productions for U.S. consumption. It was good to hear Britten so authoritatively rendered. But both of companies, even with the ENO's language policy, are stylistically versatile ensembles fully capable of addressing themselves to the repertory of the world. Operatically, England is a "Land ohne Musik" no more.

— *From The New York Times*

striking impression in terms of stage direction and design. The interest derived from the fact that as an international house Covent Garden might be expected to cast superstar singers unwilling to rehearse for long periods, while the ENO could cultivate a musical-dramatic ensemble style.

The English National Opera does have its radical productions, but perhaps partly because the company sensed potential resistance from the New York audience and press, and more likely because first priority was placed on repertory rather than productions, most of the ENO's New York offerings looked dowdy. The Colin Graham "Giorni" dated from 1966, and looks it, and while "War and Peace" was ingenious in its use of slides, the slides themselves were undistinguished. Miller's "Turn of the Screw" in San Antonio was fairly handsome and theatrically clever. That leaves the "Rigoletto," about which much has already been written. Whatever one thought of Miller's original conceit or his working-out of plot details, the actual designs were striking enough — if nowhere near so bold as the best work seen today in Paris, Milan or throughout Germany.

The Serban-Jacobs "Turandot" was something else again. Jacobs, who is English but who has lived in Los Angeles since 1967, was responsible for such Peter Brook/Royal Shakespeare Company settings of the 1960s as "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Marat/Sade," and she has lost none of her dazzling visual flair. The "Grimes" was less arresting visually than as a reproductive, concentrated statement of a work too often cluttered by fishing-village postcards. But the "Zauberflöte," a recreation of a mid-'70s Munich original, at least suggested the illusionistic wonders of the present-day German stage in a conservative but still very beautiful way.

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## The New Wave in Mime

by Alan M. Kriegsman

**W**ASHINGTON — Until recently, the art of mime was generally identified with its one really celebrated exponent, Marcel Marceau, the French artist who popularized the art form three decades ago. Mime came to mean the sort of whiteface, illusionary skits that were Marceau's specialty.

A backlash ensued, however. Marceau's popularity spawned legions of imitators, few as adept as Marceau, and both the public and the press developed an allergy. Part of it had to do with the kind of frustrating guessing game a mime performance could become in the hands of a less than polished practitioner. Woody Allen bitmap lampooned the phenomenon in a *New Yorker* story:

"The mime now proceeded to spread a picnic blanket, and, instantly, my old confusion set in. He was either spreading a picnic blanket or milking a small goat. Next, he elaborately removed his shoes, except I'm not positive that they were his shoes, because he drank one of them and mailed the other to Pittsburgh."

This was written in the mid-1960s, and the skepticism has persisted.

Ironically, what is now being called "the new mime" — a differently oriented, more psychologically probing kind of performance with an emphasis on a wide range of movement arts — has its roots in the ideas and techniques of Marceau's teacher, Etienne Decroux. Decroux, who was also the mentor of Jean-Louis Barrault, has become the patron saint of "the new mime."

Now, mime is coming into its own in the United States. The signs are everywhere, including here in Washington, where there is no lack of performances by jugglers, magicians, puppeteers, clowns, and mask makers, among others. Mime, in its contemporary manifestations, has come to embrace all these skills and more.

But along with the burgeoning activity and excitement has come an identity crisis. Within the field and without, people are asking, what is this thing called mime? A concrete illustration of the quandary and the kind of dilemma it poses is the recent decision by the National Endowment for the Arts to move funding for mime from the agency's dance program to its theater program, starting next year. Mime falls between the cracks of existing categories. Mimes themselves are unsure which ties are the closest.

Even when mime is defined more narrowly

as gestural theater, a fundamental schism asserts itself — a division between old and new style mime, to put it in broad terms.

**D**EGRON, originator of the new mime, had little use for illusionist mime; as he once put it, "If I have been impressed by all the arts, even if not equally impressed by all of them, there is one that dispenses me. That is pantomime. Pantomime: that play of face and hands, which seems to try to explain things but lacks the words, I detest this form."

Decroux evolved a kind of mime he called "corporal mime," a term that underscores the involvement of the entire body. His pupils benefited from Decroux's painstakingly analytical research into the sources, mechanics and emotional implications of movement. The Decroux approach has not supplanted older styles of mime, which continue to flourish, but the corporal-mime current runs strong in contemporary stages.

One of the most gifted and accomplished disciples of Decroux is Thomas Leahhart, a resident artist at California's Pomona College, founder of the Mime Journal, and a superb solo performer. One of his routines, performed at the recent International Mime and Clown Festival in Elkins, West Virginia, is called "How I Was Perplexed and What I Did About It." It not only exemplifies some of the main trends in new mime, but also uses the present, self-questioning predicaments of the art form as a thematic point of departure.

The "perplexity" of the title refers to the nature and definition of mime. The piece is largely autobiographical — as Leahhart executes intricate sequences of abstract but powerfully evocative movement, he simultaneously addresses the audience.

"I've got to have costumes," he says at one point, "you don't expect the audience to look at costumes for an hour, do you?"

Shortly thereafter, he exchanges, in a blackout, his body lights for a red shirt and blue trousers. "Don't you like telling stories?" he queries. "I thought modern mime was about movement, not about stories," comes the reply. He goes on to recount, in fragments of monologue, his early interest in painting, his dishwashing experiences at a retirement hotel, his studies in dance at Jacob's Pillow, his classes with Decroux. "For the first time," he says in the Decroux passage, "I saw where one movement began and the other ended."

All the while, as if on a separate track, Leahhart's body is transforming and transporting itself through a series of highly charged postures and moves — sudden crinklings, startling grabbings of his head and



Marcel Marceau as Bip.



Geoff Hoyle.

## English in the World: Invasion in Italy, Transplant in Asia

by James M. Johnson

**C**ASTELLO, Italy — When in doubt, as every French president knows, a forthright attack on François will do no harm and may drum up support at the polls. And he can always enlist the support of the Académie Française, founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu to lay down the law on correct usage.

Despite the clarion calls to Gallic patriotism, however, the well of François is, from the official viewpoint, becoming ever more impure and defiled by perfidious Anglais.

But in Italy, home of Latin, the source of all the Romance languages, such appeals to linguistic purity fall on ears deafened by a steady barrage of Italisch: *il leader, il marketing, to shopping, il computer, il relax, il pop (music), il numero uno, il big, il cocktail, il bar* ... the list seems endless.

Where can an Italian who resents this invasion of his language by foreign words find support? Theoretically, he can turn to the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1583 in Florence to sift the wheat (pure usage) from the chaff (impure usage). But today, the academy, which is composed of 11 "national" members and 10 Italian and 10 foreign corresponding academicians, offers purists only cold comfort.

The academy has not tried to play a normative role for a long time now," its secretary, Giovanni Nencioni, said recently. "When no academician can agree with another, I don't see how we can get the whole country to accept our views. The academy is now primarily engaged in research. We have a triple purpose: the study of the language, the emendation and correction of texts of Italian literature and the updating of our dictionary, which was first published in 1612 and had an enormous influence on the compilation of lexicons and dictionaries by other European academics in the 17th century."

The academicians are all professors involved in linguistic studies, and their headquarters is the severe but serene Renaissance Villa Medicea in this suburban village, five kilometers (three miles) north of Florence.

At the mention of the Académie Française, Nencioni smiled. "The Académie," he

said, "has the duty not only of studying the language but also of defending it, insuring its integrity and purity. I think the French have a somewhat hegemonic view of their language. I recall that the late President [Georges] Pompidou formed an official committee to manufacture words to be used instead of foreign expressions.

"That has not been our approach for a century or more. When the academy was founded and for a couple of hundred years afterward, it did try to set norms and impose standard usage based on the language spoken in Tuscany and Florence and specifically on the works of the great triad of Tuscan authors: Dante, Boccaccio and Petrarca. But all that is finished."

Nencioni takes a highly indulgent view of the invasion of foreign words, especially English. "Provence was the international language in the 14th century," he said, "and it has left many traces in our language. Then in the 16th century, it was Spanish. *Brio* is one of the words of Spanish origin that comes immediately to mind, but there are many others. French influence began with the Enlightenment in the 18th century, leaving us with *analysis* and *epoch* and many other words. Now it is the turn of English."

Nencioni does not share French fears of an influx of foreign words.

"Italian or any language has its own vitality and is capable of defending itself," he said. "But also it's futile fighting the tide. Many of the words are technical or scientific, representing ideas coming from outside the country. If you bring in a computer, you will naturally call it by its original, foreign name."

THE last official campaign in Italy to defend the language was waged by the Fascist government. "The Academy was coined words for every foreign term," Nencioni remarked, "but only a few caught on. *Autista* replaced *chauffeur* but *code di gatto* [rooster's tail — for cocktail] didn't." His laughter suggested no regret.

In their adoption into Italian, English words often take a considerable battering. It is not possible or correct to say in English "I'm going to enjoy the relax," for the word is not used as a noun. But it has become one

by William K. Stevens

**N**EW DELHI — The traveler wanted to fly from Calcutta to Delhi, but was not sure whether to go on Tuesday or Wednesday.

"It is better to make the booking for Tuesday rather than Wednesday so that later you would not have to prepare to it," the reservations clerk said with what seemed unassimilable linguistic logic.

That is just one small clue to the way in which Indian English — after North American and British the most prevalent of many global Englishes — is developing, changing, growing and evolving into one of the world's most distinctive tongues.

Purists see it as an aberrational offshoot and look down their noses at it. But some linguists contend that it is rounding into a valid and respectable entity of its own. Actually, they mean South Asian English, the link language of 25 million of the most influential people in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. In India, English and Hindi are the official national languages for government use.

It is now clear, in the opinion of Dr. Braj B. Kachru, a Kashmiri linguist teaching at the University of Illinois, that, as he puts it, "a standard variety of South Asian English has evolved," on its own, without the prop of British colonial enforcement. Kachru recently published a book on the subject and wants to compile a dictionary of Indian English.

Shaped by local social conditions in response to local needs, and altered by the adoption of forms, constructions and vocabulary from indigenous languages, Indian English appears to be here to stay, adding a strong, increasingly distinct flavor to the planetary babel.

with the ultimate bureaucratic pudown, delivered with classic, quintessential Indian phrasing: "Whatever you are wanting, I am not giving."

Among the distinguishing characteristics of Indian English, linguists say, is a pronounced tendency toward Latinity. "Desire" is preferred to "death." Critics are always finding "lacuna" in the projects of government planners. People are felicitated on their birthdays and condole in sorrow. A car is not mortgaged to the bank, it is hypothecated.

## TRAVEL

## Restaurants: Basic Burgundy

by Patricia Wells

**B**OUE-LES-BEAUNE, France — For many of us, the scenario of a dreamy sort of wander through the back roads of the Burgundian countryside goes something like this: You set out without much of an itinerary, maybe not even a guide book, in hope of stumbling upon some perfectly innocent restaurant, where, for about 70 francs, your luncheon feast might include a crisp green salad and a fresh omelet; you'll sample a respectable local wine, maybe tucked into a selection of Burgundian cheeses, and finish the meal off with an impeccably fresh fruit tart. Afterward, you'll drive along a hit, and up a quiet hillside find a small cellar where the winemaker is young, honest and energetic. You enjoy a chat with the vigneron, discover a perfectly pleasing and little-known wine, and leave with a few well-priced bottles for the next day's picnic.

Dreams and reality seldom cross paths, and in the true-to-life scenario the restaurant food may well bear an unmistakable resemblance to high school cafeteria fare, and the wine is likely to be overpriced, pretentious, or offensive, or all three.

Traveling recently through Burgundy with Kermit Lynch, a highly respected American seeker and importer of domaine-bottled French wines, I shared some of the fruits of his research, meeting some of the region's finer independent winemakers, discovering along the way a few spots for simple, honest, no-frills dining.

Driving up to La Bouzerote, a humble dining room set in the heart of the *cassis* and *framboise* country, you just might find the chef out in his roadside garden picking a basket of greens for your lunch. Inside the decor is serviceable, at best, but the menu is a dream for those who crave the most basic French fare: a crispy salad showered with homemade croutons and sizzling *tartines* (here, of course, it's the *salade Bouzerote*), a hefty omelet stuffed with thick slices of potatoes and *tardons*, both sautéed to a crispy brown, and a perfectly decent cheese tray that includes a fine local *chevre*. With it, there is a fresh, crusty, country bread, and a pale, crisp and refreshing 1982 Aligoté from the cellar of Paul Crouzet, priced at 36.50 francs (about \$4). For dessert, the chef might have prepared a fragrant raspberry tart (you'll know by the aroma and flavors that the fruit was picked at its peak) or another fruit offering layered with sunset-orange apricots. When the bill comes, you'll get change back from your 100-franc note.

The French have a word for restaurants like this: *correct*. Which means the place is simple, unpretentious, good but never great.

Another totally correct regional spot is Au Bon Accueil, a wood-paneled dining room in the hills beyond Beaune, a restaurant where businessmen, young couples and entire families gather for an honest meal. There is that

welcoming scent from the kitchen that says the chef is not afraid of sturdy food, with flavor, and you catch on right away that he has a love affair with garlic. Choose either the shaded terrace or the large, wood-paneled dining room, selecting from the 46.60-franc menu that offers rough country pâtes and *jambon persillé*, a classic coq au vin, quite satisfying French fried potatoes, and an above-average cheese tray. The wine list, made up of nothing but uninspiring commercially bottled wines, at least offers some half bottles, so you are really not forced to make a commitment. You can do a little mix-and-match tasting, without doing too much harm to your palate or pocketbook.

**A**FTER lunch at either La Bouzerote or Au Bon Accueil, travelers might stop in to taste and to chat with two of the region's little-known independent winemakers. Be sure to call in advance for a meeting.

Back in the hills behind Meursault and Auxey-Duresses, in the village of Saint-Romain — where a traditional harrelleur still plies his trade — proud young Alain Gras will offer a tour of his spotless, old-fashioned cellar, and a tasting of his red and white Saint-Roman. The 1983 vintage is just about ready for the trip from barrel to bottle, and you'll find his white is round and homogeneous, his red both firm and earthy. Gras insists on making wines the traditional way, which means he does not tamper with nature. He does not fool around with artificial heating to boost the wines along, and if at all possible, he does not filter, allowing the wine's true character to emerge unmasked.

As Lynch noted on tasting the white '83s from the barrel, the '82s from the bottle: "This is better than 80 percent of the Chassagne-Montrachet you'll find in Burgundy."

That is a heavy statement, but it comes from a man who spends six months a year in European cellars, tasting, passing judgment, and buying or not buying, following high standards and an exceptional palate.

Gras sells more than 90 percent of his wine outside France — much of it goes to the United States and Japan — but a small amount is left for those here who want a fresh and lively domaine-bottled Burgundy selling for about 30 francs a bottle.

In nearby Pommard, Domaine Lejeune offers powerful traditional wines, heady, concentrated, dark and full-flavored, the kind of wine Lynch describes as "rough and chewy." The owner, who also teaches enology at the Lycee Agricole in Beaune, makes impressive wines using old-fashioned methods. He does not stem the grapes, which are allowed to undergo a long fermentation, making for long-lasting wines full of rich color, flavor and tannin. Currently, Domaine Lejeune is offering a luscious and lusty Bourgogne Passetoutgrain 1982 for about 24 francs a bottle, and a variety of Pommards from various vintages for 54 to 89 francs a bottle.

**CORRECTION:** Because of an editing error, the prices at Apicus, the Paris restaurant, were given incorrectly in Weekend of July 13. The sentence should have read: About 220 francs per person, including wine and service.

By now, one is hungry again, and ready to take to the road exploring. In the you'll-miss-it-if-you-blink village of Meloisey, a young, sincere and ambitious local couple took over the town's only restaurant and hotel, La Renaissance, about two years ago. They are now trying to restock an ill-chosen wine cellar while struggling to attract a steady clientele that comfortably mixes locals with travelers. They are not there yet, but the Dubois-Molins have their hearts in the right place. If you go for a single, well-priced wine — the 120-franc Meursault *Les Chevaliers* from the Domaine Monceau Boch — you will find the visit was worth the minor detour. The 59-franc menu offers a suitable *jambon persillé* (marred only by parsley that was a bit on the mushy side); a lovely *coq au vin* served with marvelously cooked, buttery rice; a boring steak and an uninspiring apple tart. But do save room for the delicious *côtes Bourguignonnes*, a vibrantly flavored cassis sherbet generously studded with whole black currants topped by a healthy splash of crème de cassis. It all makes for an intense mingling of a single flavor that pleasantly lingers on through the night.

**RESTAURANTS:**  
La Bouzerote, 21200 Bouze-les-Beaune, tel: (80) 22.52.33 or 26.01.37. No credit cards. Closed Monday, Tuesday and in August. From 75 to 100 francs per person, including wine and service.

Au Bon Accueil, La Montagne de Beaune, 21200 Beaune tel: (80) 22.03.80. Credit card: Visa. Lunch only, except lunch and dinner Sunday: closed Friday. Menu at 46.60 francs per person, including service but no wine; Sunday, menu at 56 and 74 francs. *No à la carte*.

La Renaissance, in Meloisey, (postal address: 21190 Meursault) tel: (80) 22.43.60 (to be changed in the fall to 80) 22.00.76. Credit card: Visa. Closed Wednesday and from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15. Menus at 50 francs, including service and wine, and 74 francs, not including service, *A la carte* from 100 to 200 francs per person, depending upon wine selection.

WINEMAKERS: If visiting vineyards, call in advance for an appointment.

Alain Gras, (80) 21.27.83, or (80) 21.23.81. Saint-Romain-le-Haut, 21190 Meursault. For Saint-Roman red and white, Auxey-Duresses red. Approximately 30 francs a bottle for recent vintages.

Domaine Lejeune, 21630 Pommard, tel: (80) 22.10.28. For Bourgogne Passetoutgrain, Pommard, Pommard Argillières and Pommard Rungies (both premiers crus), priced from 24 to 89 francs a bottle, depending upon wine and vintage.

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## Doing as the Romans Do

by Stanley Carr

**N**EW YORK — In Latin America, it is customary to be late for appointments. The Swedes expect people to arrive precisely on time. In Egypt, even the smallest service should be rewarded with a tip. Japan is virtually a no-tipping society. In Mexico, courtesy requires that a visitor inquire about his host's spouse and family. In Saudi Arabia, such a question would be an intrusion.

Brushing up on local protocol before a trip can be just as important as studying the architecture and the cuisine. By following local customs and behavior abroad, travelers flatter their hosts and make their visit go more smoothly.

Demonstrating the concern about cultural differences, such U.S. companies as IBM, Xerox and Procter & Gamble have bought a series of four new films as tools to train employees going abroad, according to the producer, Lewis Griggs. Copeland Griggs Productions of San Francisco is marketing the movies, showing American executives what is — and what is not — considered polite overseas. Dramatizations are used to show well-intended Americans running into problems.

How can travelers do as the Romans do? A survey produced this advice:

• Japan. While bowing is the customary greeting, the handshake is acceptable these days, says Etsuko Penner of the Japanese National Tourist Organization, but the foreigner is advised to wait and see what the Japanese does. If he or she extends a hand, shake it. If greeted by a bow, it's better to return one, bending from the waist with the hands at the sides. Sightseers must remember to remove their shoes upon entering any religious place or a private home. Invitations to Japanese homes are rare, since the Japanese see them as private, modest and unsuitable for entertaining guests; they prefer to entertain outside the home.

Eating on the street is frowned upon, although increasing numbers of young people do it because of the growth of U.S.-style fast-food outlets. At the table, lay chopsticks on the table; never leave them in a bowl. Tipping the bowl to your mouth to eat rice or noodles — even slurping to eat soup — is unacceptable.

• Sweden. An invitation for 7 P.M. means you must arrive at 7 P.M. "It's not uncommon for guests to make sure they get to the right place on time by arriving 15 minutes early and then walk around the block or, in an apartment building, wait downstairs until the exact hour," says Swedish-born Mona Staaf. "You shake hands when you say hello and when you say goodbye, and it's considered good manners to shake hands before you put on your coat." Staaf, a hotel executive, adds, "There's very little kissing, except between very close relatives, and it's not unusual for sisters to greet each other with a handshake."

Dinner guests in private homes should arrive with flowers — with the wrapping removed — or a box of chocolates, not wine (relatively expensive in Sweden).

• India. Displays of affection are more restrained than in the United States, so it is best to refrain from kissing in public, hugging by close friends of the same sex is acceptable. Shaking hands as an alternative to the tradition of bringing the palms of the hands together in front of you, is common for men in major cities, although women generally adhere to the traditional way of greeting, according to Vijay Kumar of the India Government Tourist Office. Visits to mosques and temples and some monuments should remove their shoes or don a shoe-covering when provided.

"If you are invited to a home for dinner you are not really expected to arrive on time," says M. M. Chudasma of Air India.

You are on 'Indian standard time,' which means 15 or 30 minutes later than the time given. Another tip is to eat something before you arrive because a great deal of alcohol is likely to be served before dinner."

• Egypt. If you admire a possession or an article of clothing, says Nimer Habachy, a New York radio personality, it is likely to be offered to you. It is a custom "part formals and part generosity" that confounds many visitors. They should use discretion about whether to accept the offering.

Habachy, a native of Cairo, recommends that women dress conservatively in public places. "For Westerners, especially women, to walk around without sleeves is not a good move, and shorts are out. Many mosques, especially those off the usual tour beat, do not welcome women; and visitors, on entering a mosque, should remove their shoes and put on the socks that is provided."

Americans are advised to introduce themselves. Swedes concede that they are generally staid and they welcome a visitor who breaks the ice.

• Mexico. A smile and handshake will go a long way in Mexico," says Vincent Hodges of the Mexican National Tourism Council, "but a gentleman should never attempt to kiss a woman he doesn't know well, either on the face or on the hand." While it seems that everyone is embracing, kissing is only for those with long friendships. In the country of *mariachi*, your host will expect you to be 15 to 30 minutes late for lunch or dinner; women invited on their own are often expected to arrive on time.

Chivalry is very much alive, and men open doors of cars and buildings for women. They

are expected to stand when a woman enters a room and to give up their seat on buses and on the subway.

It is in poor taste to wear shorts on city streets and for women to wear slacks to any social gathering. At an evening function, a long dress is never out of place.

One of the worst social blunders is to become intoxicated. Women are expected to sip Scotch. If you should be invited to spend the weekend at a Mexican home, it is usual to tip the servants when leaving. Sending flowers to the hostess afterward is considered preferable to arriving with a gift.

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"Remember, too, that tips are the only source of income for many people. A tip is expected for the least service. That is the way it is."

• Israel. Families generally serve the largest meal (when meat is on the menu) at midday, and a smaller dairy meal in the evening. Most hotels observe kosher dietary restrictions, meaning, essentially, that certain fish and meat products are prohibited, and that animals are killed in a specified manner and that meat and milk are not served at the same meal. Accept the fact that cafés are often noisy. Israelis tend to be boisterous as well as casual, and they are not big drinkers.

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## AUGUST CALENDAR

**AUSTRIA**  
SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541). CONCERTS — Mozartum Orchestra — Aug. 4 and 5; Ralf Winkler conductor, with Salzburg Concert Choir (Mozart). Aug. 25 and 26: Gerhard Wimberger conductor (Mozart). OPERA — Aug. 4, 8, 13, 17, 23: "Macbeth" (Verdi). Aug. 2, 5, 9, 16, 28: "Idomeneo" (Mozart). Aug. 10, 14, 21, 26, 30: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515). CONCERTS — Philharmonic Kattowitz Aug. 2; Tamas Koncz conductor (Brahms, Mussorgsky). Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 7; Andras Korodi conductor (Liszt, Keddy). Aug. 14; Alfred Walter conductor.

**DENMARK**  
COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."

## ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Festival Opera (tel: 81.34.11). OPERA — Aug. 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten). Aug. 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 16: "Arabella" (Strauss).

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."

• Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).

Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 19: "The Chateaubriand Collection."

Barbican Hall — Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — Aug. 5; Robert Ziegler conductor (Falla, Bizet, Ravel).

City of London Sinfonia — Aug. 15: Richard Hickox conductor (Haydn).

London Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 16: John Mauceri conductor (Gershwin, Bernstein).

London Concert Orchestra — Aug. 27: Jack Rothstein conductor/violin (Mozart, Strauss).

Aug. 30: Nigel Kennedy conductor/violin (Bach, Handel).

• Royal Opera House (tel: 528.72.52).

THEATER — Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 14-18, 20, 21: "Antigone" (Sophocles).

Aug. 28 and 29: "Anton Chekhov" (Pennington).

Oliver Theatre — Aug. 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

Aug. 4, 6-9, 29, 30: "The Happy Days of Your Life" (Dighton).

• British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces of Wedgwood."

• Dominion Theatre (tel: 580.95.61).

London Festival Ballet — Aug. 1-4: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, Chopynsky, "The Storm" (Prokofiev, Shostakovich); "Schéhérazade" (Fokine, Rimsky-Korsakov).

• National Theatre (tel: 528.72.52).

THEATER — Cottesloe Theatre — Aug. 14-18, 20, 21: "Antigone" (Sophocles).

Aug. 28 and 29: "Anton Chekhov" (Pennington).

Oliver Theatre — Aug. 13, 14, 21, 23, 26-31: "Guys and Dolls" (Ryun).

Aug. 17, 18, 20: "Mandrak" (Machavili).

• Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).</p





## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

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FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1984

## TECHNOLOGY

## Three Mile Island Officials Sell Cleanup Techniques

By STUART DIAMOND

New York Times Service

**M**IDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania — The owners of the damaged Three Mile Island nuclear plant have cleanup technology for sale. To help offset the \$1-billion cost of decontaminating the crippled reactor, utility officials are looking to trade all sorts of new, useful tips on removing radiation in return for cash, services or products.

The scientists believe that the new techniques, developed since the March 28, 1979, accident at the plant, could help cut both maintenance costs for operating nuclear plants and cleanup costs at the end of a reactor's useful life.

"We are providing information for a price," said John C. DeVine Jr., technical planning director of Unit 2, the damaged reactor. "We need the financial support." He said some customers view the exchange as "a pure business deal."

So far, to gain access to the innovations, 17 Japanese companies, including nine utilities, have contributed \$18 million, and talks are progressing with German and Swedish officials.

Investor-owned utilities in the United States are expected to contribute \$150 million through their trade association, the Edison Electric Institute. The Electric Power Research Institute, the utility industry's research arm, is paying \$3 million a year. "There is a tremendous amount to be learned here," said Ronald H. Filinow, Three Mile Island program manager for the contractor, Bechtel National Inc.

Innovations include the adaptation of a remote-controlled camera to see inside the damaged reactor; arm extenders that fasten a hose to a nozzle 40 feet (12.2 meters) away; a remote-controlled robot that can scrub down a highly radioactive basement, and shirts with ice pouches to keep workers cool.

At first, the new technology was available free to scientists who visited the reactor, situated 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) from the center of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. But then General Public Utilities Corp., Three Mile Island's owner, began to realize that visitors were taking home valuable research, while cash-poor GPU was paying the bill.

Now, most research is available only for sale. One reason is that GPU, which has spent \$445 million so far, is trying to collect \$50 million more. And it is still about \$100 million short on pledged funds, it says.

**D**OUGLAS H. Bedell, GPU's manager of communications at Three Mile Island, said: "It has to be a quid pro quo. This has become Three Mile Island University. That means people who come here have to pay tuition. We are looking for deals."

The Three Mile Island effort is unique because the scale is so much larger and the problems exist in combination. Since few reactors have ever been cleaned up, most of the equipment needed simply did not exist. GPU and more than a score of contractors have searched scientific and mail-order catalogues, improvising on stock items to produce what amounts to do-it-yourself cleanup devices. "We've learned hundreds of things, each of them small, but the total adds up to something very significant," Mr. DeVine said.

Many of the breakthroughs have been in remote control. One is a 1/4-inch (3.24-centimeters) wide video camera that was adapted to be dropped through a small hole into the reactor core and operated by cables. EG&G Idaho Inc. adapted a vertical sonar system that was lowered into the reactor through the same hole, taking 500,000 readings and mapping the damaged nuclear fuel. Carnegie-Mellon University is developing remote-controlled, waterproof robots that can pirotette and wheel up and down stairs, vacuum, scrub, photograph, highly radioactive areas and do maintenance work, including operating valves.

"It's a coming thing in nuclear power plants," said Robert E. Fine, manager of the Three Mile Island robot program. He said the robots could also be used in toxic waste and chemical dumps.

A device called a scabbler, usually used to break up roads, was (Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

## STC Makes Buyout Bid For ICL

## Terms Resisted As 'Inadequate'

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Standard Telephones & Cables PLC announced Thursday a takeover bid of £356 million (\$473 million) for ICL PLC in the latest attempt to create a major British force in computers and telecommunications.

ICL, Britain's biggest computer company, called the proposed terms "totally inadequate." But it did not rule out the possibility of discussing a merger with STC.

In a surprise morning raid, STC bought about 9.8 percent of ICL's shares for 77 pence apiece. The electronics company then announced an offer to swap two of its shares for every seven ICL shares. ICL shares closed at 276 pence, down 28 pence, giving the swap a value of about 79 pence for each ICL share.

ICL shares leaped 23 pence to close at 84 pence as the stock market came up with a higher offer.

The STC bid is the latest in a series of efforts to form British electronics companies big enough to challenge the giants of Japan and the United States. Earlier this month, Thorn EMI PLC agreed to buy 76 percent of Immos International, a U.K.-based microchip maker, for \$95 million after failing to win the hand of British Aerospace PLC, the maker of aircraft, satellites and missiles.

Meanwhile, General Electric Co. of Britain, which is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, has said it may bid for British Aerospace, which some analysts regard as too small to compete effectively overseas on its own.

"Small is beautiful, but it isn't enough," STC's chairman and chief executive, Sir Kenneth Corfield, said at a news conference Thursday. Without more big players, he said, British industry is "going to sink, sink, sink."

Along with giving STC and ICL a bigger base, Sir Kenneth said, the combination would exploit the trend toward the blending of com-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



The New York Times  
A worker at Squibb pharmaceutical plant in New Brunswick, New Jersey, inspects a computer panel, part of a distributed-control system that monitors chemical production.

## Plant Automation Enters New Era With Distributed-Control Systems

New York Times Service

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — In the production room at E.R. Squibb & Sons' new pharmaceutical plant here, three workers clad in white bouffants and gowns glance at computer consoles as they add chemicals to enormous vats. Supervisors watch from behind glass walls at a distance.

The room, silent, white and almost empty, looks and sounds very little like a typical busy factory floor. For Squibb, in its manufacturing operations, is taking advantage of an application of advanced computer technology.

Like scores of other plants around the United States, in industries ranging from chemicals to steel to paper, the Squibb facility is being run by a network of microprocessors and minicomputers, rather than a single computer, in what is known as a distributed-control system.

Dozens of microprocessors, sitting atop valves, tanks and motors, monitor every change in a plant and react almost instantaneously. By contrast, a single computer, though it reaches into all corners of a plant, cannot handle all the information it receives at one time. Thus a problem will often have to wait before receiving attention.

In the case of the Squibb production process, for which sterile conditions are essential, the more people who are in contact with the chemicals, the more chance the product will be contaminated. To avoid that, said Ralph del Campo, a Squibb executive, "We've taken what an operator would do if he

were sitting here 24 hours a day, and tried to put that into the computer software."

Sales of distributed-control systems will exceed \$1.4 billion this year, according to Alan Krigman, a consultant to the instrumentation industry, and the first completely automated plants are beginning operation. About 20 percent of all processing plants, or those involved in converting raw materials to finished products rather than in assembly-line manufacturing, now use some distributed-control system, he estimates.

By taking advantage of gains in microelectronics, made computing power smaller, cheaper and easier to use, manufacturers can supervise their plants more efficiently, which leads to a better product and savings on energy, raw materials and maintenance.

Although assembly-line workers fear that automation will make them obsolete, workers in the processing industries are not likely to be displaced, engineers say, because these industries have never been labor-intensive. "The idea," said David Fraade, a technical consultant at Burroughs Wellcome Co., a pharmaceutical concern, "is to outplace people but to make them more effective performers."

Engineers call the old control mechanisms, in which one computer controlled an entire plant, cumbersome, costly and slow.

Neither was the computer much help, engineers say, when something went wrong. "The operator

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

## Chrysler Pension Move Expected to Start Trend

By Merrill Brown  
*Washington Post Service*

NEW YORK — A decision by Chrysler Corp. to move significant pieces of its \$1.29-billion pension fund away from stocks and into government and corporate fixed-income investments is likely to encourage similar decisions in portfolio strategy, investment managers and pension fund watchers say.

Chrysler officials had no comment Wednesday on reports that it plans to put several hundred million dollars of stock investments into bonds and government notes. However, Wall Street sources said that although the precise scope of the emerging strategy at Chrysler is still uncertain, the decision to move out of the stock market within several days has already been made.

If such a pattern were to emerge on a large scale, it would result in more difficulty for the stock market, which has been struggling all this year to overcome predictions of higher interest rates and inflation.

"A potential source of demand for stocks is drying up," said Stephen Boesel, a vice president at T. Rowe Price Associates.

"Nothing is happening elsewhere on the magnitude of what Chrysler is planning," said one adviser.

Recently, however, Teledyne Inc. shifted a large portion of its pension assets from stocks to bonds, and there is no question that with fixed bond yields in the 13.5 percent range and stocks steadily off this year many fund managers are moving increasingly into fixed-income investments.

With a 13.5-percent rate on bonds and inflation around 5 percent, the so-called real return of 8 percent is widely viewed as extraordinary.

Vic Rosasco, national manager of Prudential-Bache Securities' investment management consulting services division, a group that generally works for public and private funds smaller than Chrysler's, said the trend toward fixed-income asset allocation has been building since the end of the big stock market move last year.

The Nymex future price, which closely tracks movements on the oil market, has plunged nearly \$2 in the past two weeks. "Until there are signs that OPEC is curtailing production and stopping some of the discounting, I feel that the market is going to continue under pressure," said Richard Baskin, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Many analysts say that, unless spot prices rebound soon, the British government could be forced to lower official prices on its crude. In early 1983, such a move by Britain forced the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries into cutting its official prices.

plan. For tax-free investors like pension funds there is pretty stiff competition for the equity markets."

Another investment adviser, however, suggested that such trends are usually more gradual. "It would be very unusual to see anyone cut their positions down to zero, because most of our clients make their own asset decisions in smaller blocks over time," the adviser said. "There are a lot of conservative holders of assets, and this is only going to lead to more talk about such moves."

At the end of last year, just over half of Chrysler's pension monies were invested in stocks, about a third in bonds and the rest in cash and other investment vehicles. A move of half of those funds, almost \$400 million, away from stocks would be highly unusual.

Some investment advisers on Wednesday cautioned against suggesting that the Chrysler strategy might alter the future of the bundle of billions of dollars controlled by large pension fund managers. The largest 100 corporations, for instance, control assets worth about \$200 billion.

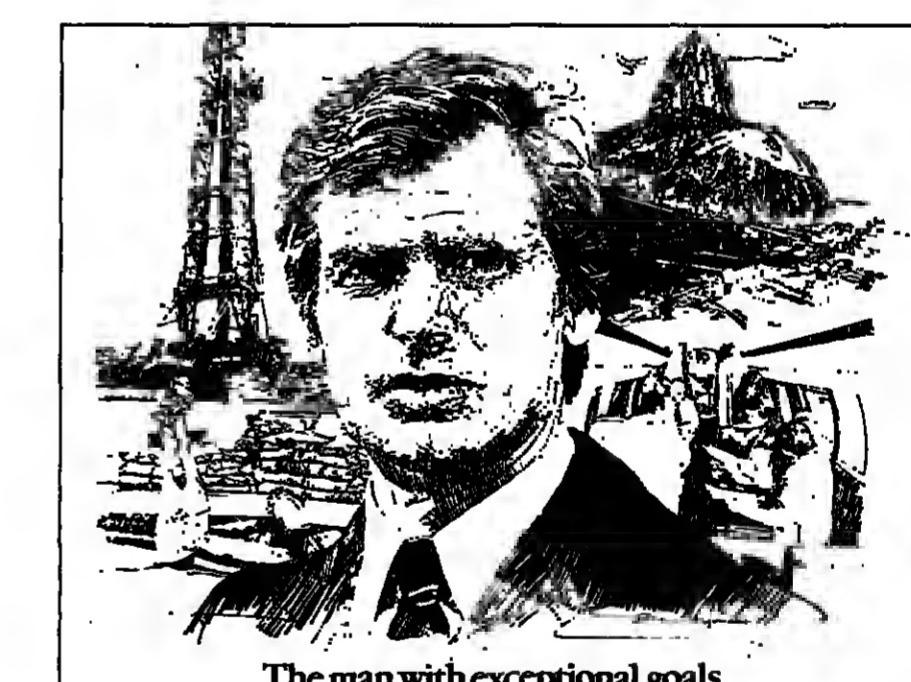
"Nothing is happening elsewhere on the magnitude of what Chrysler is planning," said one adviser.

With a 13.5-percent rate on bonds and inflation around 5 percent, the so-called real return of 8 percent is widely viewed as extraordinary.

Vic Rosasco, national manager of Prudential-Bache Securities' investment management consulting services division, a group that generally works for public and private funds smaller than Chrysler's, said the trend toward fixed-income asset allocation has been building since the end of the big stock market move last year.

The Nymex future price, which closely tracks movements on the oil market, has plunged nearly \$2 in the past two weeks. "Until there are signs that OPEC is curtailing production and stopping some of the discounting, I feel that the market is going to continue under pressure," said Richard Baskin, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Many analysts say that, unless spot prices rebound soon, the British government could be forced to lower official prices on its crude. In early 1983, such a move by Britain forced the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries into cutting its official prices.



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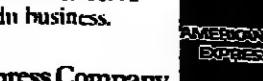
TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Chiasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City, Zurich.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Mobil Reports Fall in 2d-Quarter Net***United Press International*

**NEW YORK** — Mobil Corp., the second largest U.S. oil company, reported Thursday that second-quarter profit declined 8.9 percent on the year-earlier period.

The company blamed the "extremely competitive environment worldwide refining and marketing operations" for the fall.

Meanwhile, Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) reported a 3.7-percent decline in second-quarter earnings and Superior Oil Co., which is being acquired by Mobil, posted lower earnings in the period because of merger-related expenses.

New York-based Mobil's second-quarter profits fell to \$366 million from \$402 million in the year-earlier period. Sales rose 3.5 percent to \$14.9 billion from \$14.4 billion.

Mobil's U.S. petroleum earnings decreased 23 percent to \$172 million in the second quarter. This included a \$3-million loss on domestic refining and marketing operations. Foreign petroleum profits slipped 6 percent to \$235 million, but higher exploration and produc-

tion results partially offset sharply lower overseas refining and marketing earnings of \$15 million.

Sohio blamed the fall in its earnings on reduced profit margins on petroleum products and lower metals prices. The Cleveland-based company earned \$438 million compared with \$476 million in the year-earlier quarter. Sales rose 6.4 percent to \$3.3 billion from \$3.1 billion.

For the first six months Sohio's profits increased 11 percent to \$839 million from \$753 million in the year-earlier period. Sales rose 5 percent to \$6.2 billion from \$5.9 billion.

Operating profit at Sohio from refining and marketing operations decreased 57 percent to \$54 million in the latest quarter from \$127 million a year earlier. But exploration and production earnings improved 0.6 percent to \$826 million from \$821 million.

Analysts had predicted oil industry earnings would be dampened in the April-June quarter by eroding U.S. gasoline prices and the over-

supply of crude oil and petroleum products in the world market.

As previously reported, Texaco Wednesday posted a 7.6-percent fall in net during the period, compared with a year earlier. However, Shell Co. said earnings rose 7.1 percent in the second quarter, while Mesa Petroleum Co.'s net soared more than 12 times from the year-earlier level from the sale of its Gulf stock.

**Mobil Settlement Cited.**

Mobil Oil Corp. will pay the government \$27 million, plus interest, for oil-price overcharges under a final agreement with the Energy Department, United Press International reported from Washington Wednesday.

The department said it estimated that had the government taken the case to court, Mobil's maximum liability would have been \$40.7 million if all government claims were in court on all issues disputed by Mo-

"This is a very solid settlement," argued Rayburn Hanziak, administrator of the department's Economic Regulatory Administration. "It settles disputes that could be in litigation for a number of years, some of which may not be resolved in the government's favor."

Last April, however, Mr. Hanziak admitted that government investigators had found Mobil overcharges totaling about \$100 million, and that the amount was settling with the company for about a quarter of that amount.

The department issued a proposed consent agreement with Mobil on April 20 and at that time requested public comment.

"No written or oral comments provided any information contradicting the government's preliminary conclusion on the amount of the settlement and the consent order is being made final as proposed," the department said in a statement Wednesday.

The Mobil case involved alleged probability after a year-earlier loss and the oil division's profit rose 26 percent.

ICI shares rose on the London Stock Exchange to 548 pence from a closing 540 pence after the statement but closed at 544 pence on Wednesday.

Analysts said that second-quarter results were in line with their forecasts, and added that the figures show strong growth and reflect the general recovery in the British economy.

**COMPANY NOTES**

**Asarcos Inc.** will continue to have quarterly losses through the end of 1985 if copper prices remain unchanged, Francis R. McAllister, the company's vice president, said. Asarcos posted a \$10-million operating loss in the first two quarters of this year.

Baker, Fausett & Co. has been offered \$40 a share by Harold Simmons, a Dallas investor. Mr. Simmons told the Securities and Exchange Commission that he made the formal offer in a letter delivered Wednesday to James Fausett, the chairman.

Beech-Nut Nutrition Corp. has been fined \$250,000 by New York State for selling mislabeled apple juice for babies. The juice, labeled "100-percent pure," actually contained synthetic additives and little or no apple juice, a state official said. There is no evidence that the drink sold between April 1981 and June 1982 posed a health danger.

Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Australia's largest corporation, is expected to announce record earnings of \$155 million to \$160 million in 1984 at the age of 36. For the year ended last Sept. 30, ICL posted net profit of \$3.3 million on sales of \$6.5 million.

Using technology from Japan's ICL, ICL is scheduled to introduce two new computer systems before the end of next year.

Although they acknowledge ICL's progress, many analysts say the company's ability to thrive in ferocious international markets remains in question.

Lynch & Co. and one for \$2.4 billion, or \$52.50 a share, by financier Victor Posner's NVF Co.

Cross & Trecker Corp. of Michigan said it expects to complete the sale of four former Bendix operations before Sept. 30. Cross & Trecker acquired the Bendix Automation group from Allied Corp. in April for \$65 million.

Datapoint Corp. said that its board has authorized the repurchase of up to two million of its 20.3 million common shares on the open market for general corporate purposes.

Du Pont Co. will build an \$8-million facility in Troy, Michigan, to consolidate its marketing, technical and research facilities serving the automotive industry. Richard Heckert, the company's vice chairman, said Du Pont's automotive business accounts directly for \$2 billion in annual sales.

Gibraltar Financial Corp. of California has acquired a financially troubled Seattle-based savings and loan association. The purchase was not disclosed, but the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. said it has agreed to provide \$15 million to help Gibraltar Financial buy Queen City Savings & Loan Association.

Harris Bankcorp Inc. of Chicago does not expect the U.S. Justice Department to object to its being taken over by Bank of Montreal. Harris' chairman, B. Kenneth West, said completion of the \$546-million takeover agreement at the preceding year.

Investing Co. has delayed a decision on two leveraged buyout offers until Aug. 22. Earlier, the company said its board would meet Wednesday to consider an offer of \$2.3 billion, or \$30 a share, by a group led by Merrill

**Midland Posts Profit Decline In First Half***Reuters*

**LONDON** — Midland Bank PLC has reported that pretax profit for the first half of 1984 was £70 million (\$93.5 million), a drop of 49 percent from £136 million in the first half of 1983.

The bank, in its report Wednesday, said that the bad debt charge for the first half was £191 million, compared with £119 million in 1983.

The results were hurt by losses at the U.S. subsidiary Crocker National Corp. Midland, which owns 57 percent of Crocker, has offered to acquire the remaining 43 percent in a transaction valued at \$207 million.

Midland said elsewhere the group maintained progress made in recent years in Britain, the bank said, operations showed a further improvement in performance with strong growth in commission income and increased margins.

Midland, which last month denied market speculation that it would cut its dividend, kept its interim dividend unchanged at 11 pence a share.

The bank said earlier this month that it plans to reduce its amount of loans, which totalled £25.61 billion at the end of last year, by about £2 billion, or 4 percent.

On Thursday it said that the decline of the pound against the dollar between June 30, 1983, and June 30, 1984, alone increased total assets by around £4 billion.

The announcement from Midland began the British clearing banks' half-year reporting.

National Westminster Bank PLC will report first-half results on July 31. Analysts estimate pretax profits at £70 million to £90 million in the first quarter of this year.

Net sales for the quarter were \$1 billion, a 43-percent increase from \$700 million in the second quarter of 1983. Net sales for the first six months of the year were \$2.1 billion compared with \$1.4 billion in last year's first half.

The automaker, which is 46.6 percent owned by state-owned Renault of France, earned \$7.4 million in the final quarter of last year and \$5.1 million in the first quarter of this year.

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Grindlays said it would be able to use its international network of over 180 branches to market Capel-Cure's investment services.

"Their business fits rather neatly with ours," said Adrian Evans, who heads Grindlays' investment banking division.

Grindlays itself is being acquired by Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.

Most of the British stock-market alliances formed over the past year are between British banks and securities firms. But Security Pacific Corp., the Los Angeles-based bank holding company, and New York-based Cincorp have both acquired stakes in British brokers. Using a different approach, Prudential-Bache Securities, a unit of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, recently set up a new British brokerage in partnership with several Britons.

**Shearson Agrees to Buy British Stockbroker***By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — Shearson Lehman Hutton, the securities trading and investment banking unit of American Express Co., is joining the stampede to British stockbrokers.

Shearson announced Thursday an agreement to acquire L. Messel & Co., one of the dozen or so largest British stockbrokers, for an undisclosed sum.

Separately, Grindlays Bank PLC, a banking company based in London, confirmed that it had agreed to acquire Capel-Cure Myers, another British broker. Grindlays also declined to disclose the London market.

The moves are the latest in a series of new partnerships formed with British securities firms in preparation for expected heavier competition. The London Stock Exchange has agreed to eliminate fixed minimum commissions by the end of 1986, a step expected to squeeze profits in the securities business.

Initially, Shearson plans to acquire a 5-percent stake in Messel. Assuming that the exchange relaxes its limits on outside ownership of member firms and that other conditions are met, the U.S. company said it would buy the rest of Messel in April 1986.

Shearson officials said they wanted direct access to the London stock market because of the "increasing globalization of investment." Messel said it had sought a partner with "financial strengths and powerful international links" to cope with the restructuring of the London market.

David Lloyd, Messel's senior partner, quoted one of his colleagues as saying: "If you're going to go into elephant country, you'd better get a big elephant to ride."

Shearson has grown rapidly over the past two decades by absorbing about 20 U.S. firms. In 1981, Shearson was acquired by American Express, the U.S.-based charge card, traveler's check and insurance company. Last April, Shearson acquired the New York investment bank of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. for \$360 million.

Grindlays said it would be able to use its international network of over 180 branches to market Capel-Cure's investment services. "Their business fits rather neatly with ours," said Adrian Evans, who heads Grindlays' investment banking division.

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**AMC Posts Gain For 2d Quarter***The Associated Press*

**DETROIT** — American Motors Corp. announced Wednesday a \$4.7-million profit for the second quarter, its third consecutive profitable quarter after 14 consecutive quarterly losses. The profit, which amounts to 2 cents a share, compares with a loss of \$7.8 million to the second quarter of 1983.

The automaker, which is 46.6 percent owned by state-owned Renault of France, earned \$7.4 million in the final quarter of last year and \$5.1 million in the first quarter of this year.

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## BUSINESS PEOPLE

**6 Top Aides At Getty Oil Will Resign**

Six top officers of Getty Oil Co., including its chairman, Sidney R. Petersen, said that they plan to resign soon and make room for Texaco Inc. to assert full control over the Los Angeles-based company.

The departures mark a closing chapter in the bitter struggle for control of the company and an end to Mr. Petersen's nearly 30-year career with the company.

In addition to Mr. Petersen, 54, the company said that the officers resigning effective July 31 are its president, Robert N. Miller, two group vice presidents, Edward H. Shuler and Bill E. Williams, and the vice president and general counsel, R.D. Copley. In addition, Poul E. Carlton, another group vice president, will resign effective Aug. 31, Getty said. Three other Getty executives had announced their resignations earlier.

Texaco said that no replacements for the departing executives



Sidney R. Petersen

would be named and their duties will be handled by Texaco officials.

The Los Angeles Times

Priest Waterhouse is opening a small office in Canton to serve international oil companies trading in the South China Sea. Price, which opened a Beijing office in 1981, said it is the first international accounting firm to receive permission from the Chinese government to have two offices in the country. Margaret Jack, head of Price's China department in Hong Kong, will supervise the new office.

Burger King Europe has appointed Raul Alvarez to the new post of director of operations, in addition, he will continue as regional general manager for Burger King in Spain. Mt. Alvarez, who previously was based in Madrid, will be working from Burger King's European headquarters in Britain. Burger King is a hamburger chain owned by Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis.

Merrill Dow Pharma GmbH, based in Russelsheim, West Germany, has named Bernd Wegener managing director, succeeding A.R. (Tony) Clapham, interim regional manager for West Germany since earlier this year. Mr. Clapham now returns to his post as sales-administration manager for Merrill Dow Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Merrill Dow is a pharmaceuticals concern owned by Dow Chemical Co. of the United States. For the past three years, Mr. Wegener has worked as sales and marketing manager for Degussa AG, the West German metals and chemicals concern.

Kleinwort Benson Ltd., the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Robert Cooper to its board. British Land Co. has appointed John Spink as its property consultant, following the retirement of Norman Bowie. Mr. Spink was until recently deputy chairman of the Swin group in Hong Kong and before that was chief executive of Berkeley Hambray and a director of Hambray Bank Ltd.

Ernst & Young, the London-based merchant bank, has appointed Robert Cooper to its board.

British Land Co. has appointed John Spink as its property consultant, following the retirement of Norman Bowie. Mr. Spink was until recently deputy chairman of the Swin group in Hong Kong and before that was chief executive of Berkeley Hambray and a director of Hambray Bank Ltd.

Inc. has named Neil Aldred director of marketing, succeeding Michael Beaumore, who has become vice president of marketing for the parent Master Systems Corp. in the Sunnyvale, California, head office. Formerly, Mr. Aldred was director of marketing for Master Systems (UK) Ltd. Master Systems International, with headquarters in Berkshire, England, develops and markets large-scale data-storage systems and high-speed local computer networks.

International Mexican Bank Ltd. has appointed Armen Kouyoumdjian assistant managing director. He will continue as resident economist of the London-based bank.

Gould Inc., the U.S.-based maker of electronic systems and components, has appointed Carl H. Sandberg to the new post of vice president-international marketing. He will be responsible for the development and implementation of strategies for key international markets, supporting Gould's worldwide product marketing activities in Europe and the Pacific Basin.

TI Group PLC, the U.K.-based engineering and consumer-appliances maker, has gone outside its ranks to fill the post of technical director. TI said Michael R. Williams will join its board Sept. 1 as technical director, succeeding George Ashton, who retired earlier this year. Currently, Mr. Williams is director of advanced engineering with Rolls-Royce Ltd.

— BRENDA HAGERTY  
in London

**Company Earnings**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

**Britain****Midland Bank**

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$70.2 \$58.0

Net Profit \$2.5 \$2.0

Per Share \$0.25 \$0.24

Year Revenue \$94.20 \$87.30

Net Profit \$11.80 \$11.50

United States

**Ohbayashi-gumi**

Year Revenue \$94.40 \$82.00

Net Profit \$1.80 \$1.40

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

Amer. Motors

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.60 \$1.20

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

AMP

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.70 \$1.30

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.80 \$1.40

Net Profit \$0.20 \$0.15

Per Share \$0.20 \$0.15

Centel

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.30 \$1.10

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.30 \$1.10

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.30 \$1.10

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Dollonley (R.R.)

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.70 \$1.30

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.70 \$1.30

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Newmont Min.

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Northwest Air.

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

United States

Richard. Vick

1st Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Standard Oil

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Ogden

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

PepsiCo

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Pacific Resources

2nd Quarter 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

1st Half 1984 1983

Revenue \$1.20 \$1.00

Net Profit \$0.10 \$0.05

Per Share \$0.10 \$0.05

Tandon

3rd Quarter 1984 1983



## SPORTS

**IOC Delays Action On Boycott Measure**By Jane Leavy  
*Washington Post Service*

LOS ANGELES — The International Olympic Committee has decided to put off action on proposed actions against boycotting countries.

Instead, the IOC will convene a special session by the end of the year to address the issue. Richard Pound of Canada, a member of the nine-man executive board, said the decision, made yesterday, was not a reflection of sentiment on the issue but rather an indication of its importance.

"It is so serious that for the first time in history, the IOC will have meetings in a single year," he said. "We've said we've done everything we can do, we've done quiet explanations and trying to convince people. Now the time's come that we've got to take a step and make it more difficult for political figure to impose a boycott."

The Soviet Union and 13 other countries, citing threats to their athletes and U.S. violations of the Olympic charter, are boycotting the games.

The boycott led to a recommendation by the executive board that countries joining future years should be barred from one more subsequent Olympics.

Pound said that at least half the members of the IOC spoke on the issue at Wednesday's meeting and that a substantial majority was in favor of a rule. "There was an overwhelming consensus that we've got to and should now face this problem head on instead of trying to finesse it," said Pound, whose country participated in the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

However, there was strong sentiment among some members that a delicate political situation would be better dealt with later at a trial site. Monique Berlouis, the IOC director, said the special ses-

sion would probably take place at its headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, to November or December.

"There is a very definite concern from the East bloc that they don't get even more isolated than they are at the moment," Pound said. "It's a measure of respect for their problems that we haven't dealt with it right now. The West does have a dominant hand and could, if they didn't exercise some restraint, wield a heavy stick right now. There was a basic wisdom applied. We'll deal with the problem but we won't rub anyone's nose in it."

Pound said the executive board had prepared a resolution calling for a boycotting country to be banned from the next games, but that it was not presented to the session. "There would be a range of possible sanctions that might apply," he said. "But we're going to let that percolate a while."

The dilemma for the IOC is to write an enforceable rule that will discourage actions by those over whom it has no control. "When these things happen, it builds up very fast and it's big news and then everyone forgets," Pound said.

"There is no political cost to someone who uses a boycott as a throwaway. If now, you get to a point where it's a four-year problem, then you have to ask: Is it worth it?"

■ **Second Games Backed**

Berlouis later re-affirmed that there was "no question" of the IOC reversing its decision to stage the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, United Press International reported. She said all the national olympic committees pledged their support.

"They are all for the Olympic movement and they want to take part in all events of Olympics. At the moment, anyway, I can't talk about tomorrow."

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

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But at Los Angeles, the pressure will be immense. Although Hingsen set world records in three straight years, the man who grabbed back the honor again and again was Daley Thompson, the 6-foot, 189-pound British superstar of the decathlon who won in the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the 1982 European championships, and the Helsinki world championships last year, a kind of triple crown in the decathlon event. Their meeting at Los Angeles is shaping up as one of the games' great individual duels.

Although Hingsen, like Thompson, comes from a working-class background, that is where the two athletes' similarity ends.

The decathlon is a rugged test of physical and mental endurance, 10 events stretching over two days: 100-meter dash, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400-meter race the first day; 110-meter hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500-meter run the second.

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But the major source of the pressure on the two athletes is likely to be each other.

Hingsen missed facing his 25-year-old British rival in the Moscow Games, when West Germany joined the U.S.-led boycott. But six defeats at Thompson's hands in head-to-head competition have prompted gnawing questions about whether Hingsen, despite his records, can win the gold from Thompson in the heat of competition. For Hingsen, Olympic gold would provide all the proof he needs that his impressive string of records was not a fluke.

"I've been adding to my points continuously," he said. "I have the potential for 9,000. Thompson has leveled out."

Few people doubt Hingsen's potential. When he set the record in Mannheim, Hingsen forfeited previous points when he was forced to throw the javelin with an unusual three-step shuffle, to take pressure off an elbow he injured severely in training last April. Despite the unconventional throw, Hingsen had an impressive total of more than 59 meters.

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One of the people who believes Hingsen could win the gold in Los Angeles is his coach, Norbert Pixken, one of West Germany's prominent teachers of field events. Facing resolutely under the grandstands, and glaring occasionally at the rain clouds that continued to soak the track and infield, Pixken said, "No, I'm not so sure about 9,000 points, but yes, he can beat Thompson."

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Thompson, in better form than Thompson, he said. "My best events are the long jump, the hurdles, the high jump. Those I like least are the discus and the sprints, because of my height."

Hingsen's success brought him the news media called him the German Hercules and Sonny Boy. His best for publicity tended to isolate him among other West German decathletes.

Resentful of the publicity he receives and what they perceive as a kind of southern California air he adopted, they have made remarks

that Thompson is still improving, both in technique and in power."

And the other defeats? "Look," he said. "Jürgen is still improving, so realistically he has only a couple

of seasons of active stallion duty left. Sangster and Mohammed have bought most of his better-bred sons in the last few years, and after his death they will effectively control the bloodline."

The irony here is that though Northern Dancer is the sire of the winners of most of the major races in Europe this year, his offspring have far more success on European grass than North American dirt. While American owners will hardly turn up their noses at having a Northern Dancer colt in the stable, they are more interested for racing purposes in the Bold Ruler line being carried on by Seattle Slew and Spectacular Bid or the Raise a Native line through Alydar.

So Sangster and Mohammed are raiding the American bloodstock market in order to control primarily the European breeding market. Their work is almost done, and soon they will be gone.

There is even a nice historical unity to all this: The breeding industry in the United States came to international dominance in this century after raiding the British of such foundation stallion lines as Nasrullah's. The British had done the same to the Arabs two centuries earlier, capturing in war the Arab stallions who, when bred to English mares, began the thoroughbred breed.

While all of Mohammed's and Sangster's purchases race in England rather than here, leading some fans to moan that American racing is being deprived of the best thoroughbreds, neither has bought a horse that seems likely to have won one of the major races in the United States.

It may sound like provincialism, but there is an opinion here that European racing, with its paceless marathons over soft and winding grass courses, is somewhat overrated. How else to explain the failure of Northern Dancer or his price sons at stud (Nijinsky II, Nureyev, The Minstrel, Alleged, Riverman or Lyphard) to sire a single American champion?

Of the eight horses who won Eclipse Awards last year as American champions, not one of them was a high-priced summer sales yearling. They were either homebreds, horses whose breeders had the faith to race them instead of trying to turn a quick dollar on them at the sales, or the kind of bargains picked up at smaller sales that have a funny way of yielding the best racehorses. After all, Seattle Slew went for \$17,000 in 1975 and Spectacular Bid fetched only \$37,000 two years later.

New York Times Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky —

The statue that stands in the middle of this thoroughbred-worshipping city is a likeness of Fair Play, who stoned Man O' War 68 years ago. Perhaps it is now time for the chamber of commerce to tear that one down and replace it with three more appropriate shrines: to Northern Dancer, to Sheikh Mohammed al-Maktoum and to Robert Sangster.

Then the local horsemen and others who feed off the breeding industry could bow in daily reverence to the stallion and the two bloodstock investors who were responsible for more than half of the record \$175 million that was spent here Monday and Tuesday at the Keeneland Select Yearling Sales.

The new stakes would also leave Lexington with something by which to remember Northern Dancer, Mohammed and Sangster when they are gone from these annual sales, which may happen sooner than most of the horse world thinks.

There were 323 yearlings sold here this year for \$175,932,000, an almost incredible average of \$544,681 for each unhandled thoroughbred.

Mohammed, defense minister of the United Arab Emirates state of Dubai, bought 46 of the yearlings for \$51,275,000, almost 29 percent of the total sales receipts. Sangster, the British bookmaker who buys in partnership with such heavyweights as Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate, bought 23 yearlings for \$35,620,000, just over 20 percent of the total sales.

Subtract their shopping sprees from the sales totals, and the gross would drop by 49 percent, the average by more than 35 percent, from \$544,681 to \$350,539. What they added to the sales would pay for a farm full of stakes.

Northern Dancer more than earned one too. Either Mohammed or Sangster bought 9 of the 12 Northern Dancer yearlings in the sale, including colts that fetched \$825 million, \$71.5 million, \$5.4 million and \$3.1 million. Only 15 yearlings have ever been sold for \$3 million or more. Mohammed has bought eight of them, one more than Sangster.

Neither the sheikh nor Sangster really thinks that any yearling is worth several million dollars, but each is determined to get what he wants, outbid his rival at any cost. The two have gone to the wire on almost every one of their historic purchases. This battle of wills, which began at the 1981 sales, is not going to last much longer, despite the cheery words by breeders that the upward spiral is limitless.

Sangster and the sheikh now each have more than 200 of the best-bred horses in the world and are on the verge of starting their own breeding empires. Within two or three years, their advisers say privately, they will be breeding, selling and racing their own horses instead of lining the pockets of the American breeders.

Northern Dancer is 23 years old, so realistically he has only a couple

**SPORTS BRIEFS****Kenya Cancels English Soccer Tour**

NAIROBI (UPI) — The Kenya Soccer Federation has canceled a two-match tour by English First Division team Southampton due to Friday because of Britain's sporting links with South Africa, a spokesman for the Federation said Thursday.

The federation's secretary, Mahallion Danga, said the cancellation was part of the recent English rugby union tour of South Africa, a

and the Rugby Football Union earlier this month severed its relations with its English counterpart because of the tour.

**Carl Named Coach of NBA Cavaliers**

CINCINNATI (UPI) — George Karl, the Cleveland Cavaliers' director of player personnel, was named on Thursday coach of the Central Basketball Association team. Karl, 33, is the youngest head coach in the NBA and replaces Tom Nissalke, who was fired May 25 after compiling a 51-113 record in two years.

**Expos Obtain Driessen From Reds**

MONTREAL (UPI) — The Montreal Expos, seeking to add some stability to their lineup, Thursday acquired first baseman Dan Driessen, from the Cincinnati Reds in exchange for pitchers Andy McGaffigan and Jim Jefferson. Driessen, 33, who was eligible to become a free agent at the end of this season, agreed to a three-year extension of his contract through 1987 plus a one-year option. He was batting .280 with seven homers and 28 RBIs in 81 games.

**for the Record**

Three ATP tennis tournaments in Belgium have been canceled because of difficulties with sponsoring. They are the ATP Tournaments at Ostend on Aug. 30-Aug. 5, at Mol Aug. 6-12 and in Brussels Aug. 13-19. (UPI)

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

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## OBSERVER

### Election-Year Games

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK—Except for politicians, election years are almost always the best of all possible years, and 1984 has been particularly outstanding.

For starters, it has changed Ronald Reagan from a frothing hawk into a sensitive soul who would be deeply hurt if somebody called Moscow the home office of an evil empire. If the election year lasted three more years, he might even manage to persuade the Russians to cooperate in slowing down the arms race. What a shame it has to end in November.

One of the nicest things about any election year is that the Social Security tax rises hardly at all, compared to the rate at which it rises in non-election years. It's astonishing how the financial needs of the elderly stabilize every time there's an election year, and alarming how they skyrocket as soon as that election year ends.

The same is usually true of other taxes. As soon as an election year sets in, politicians seem to come to their senses about taxes and take the position that taxes are a loathsome burden on the public. The day after the election they all cry: "What fools we have been! Leave us soaks the millions who can't afford tax lawyers!"

This year has been slightly different since the government, being horrendously in the red, obviously couldn't pretend that more income would be a silly excess. Accordingly, we had what might be called a tax entertainment.

Tax entertainments are peculiar to election years. In non-election years, tax bills are not meant to amuse you; they are supposed to make you pain. The purpose of an election-year tax entertainment, on the other hand, is to give everybody a good laugh.

This year's worked like this:

With the government up to its wisdom teeth to red ink, the pols said, more or less, "We've got to look concerned about bankruptcy, so let's pretend we're brave enough to rise above politics and pass a tax bill."

Which was done. You will not notice the new tax bill when you

figure your income tax, unless you are a well-heeled type with capital gains income, and if you are you will get a windfall.

But what about something to give the lower-bracket people a laugh? Easy. They lowered the cigarette tax and raised the alcohol tax. At first glance this should encourage Americans to drink less and smoke more, but of course it cannot possibly work like that.

Since the government has labored so relentlessly to associate cigarettes with death, people lured by the tax incentive to smoke more will require a corresponding increase in alcohol consumption to distract their minds from the gruesome suspicion that the government may be using tax policy to encourage them to have a go at suicide.

Here is an extremely amusing tax program: The revenue lost by cutting the cigarette tax will be recovered from increased boozing at higher tax rates; the subsequent increase in both smoking and drinking will lead to a rise in the number of early deaths, thus reducing the cost of Social Security.

It's a weird way to raise money and cut costs all right, and if you think about it too closely it's not really that big a laugh.

Speaking of laughs, election years are always rich in mindless good fun of the sort that used to be found at the sideshows of county fairs. This year, for instance, we have the entertaining case of the vanished attorney general-designate of the United States.

I refer to Edwin Meese, President Reagan's old friend and adviser, who was nominated months ago to be attorney general of the United States and hasn't been seen since. His disappearance without so much as an "abracadabra!" followed publication of reports that he had received financial help from at least five people who later got presidential appointments.

The Washington Post, Newsweek and The New York Times Book Review cheered. But Time found "wretched excess" and a "never-never land of convenient clichés"; and in the daily New York Times, Christopher Lehmann-Haupt pronounced it "sudden in its lack of pace or focus."

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